

The Hongkong Telegraph

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No. 12,338

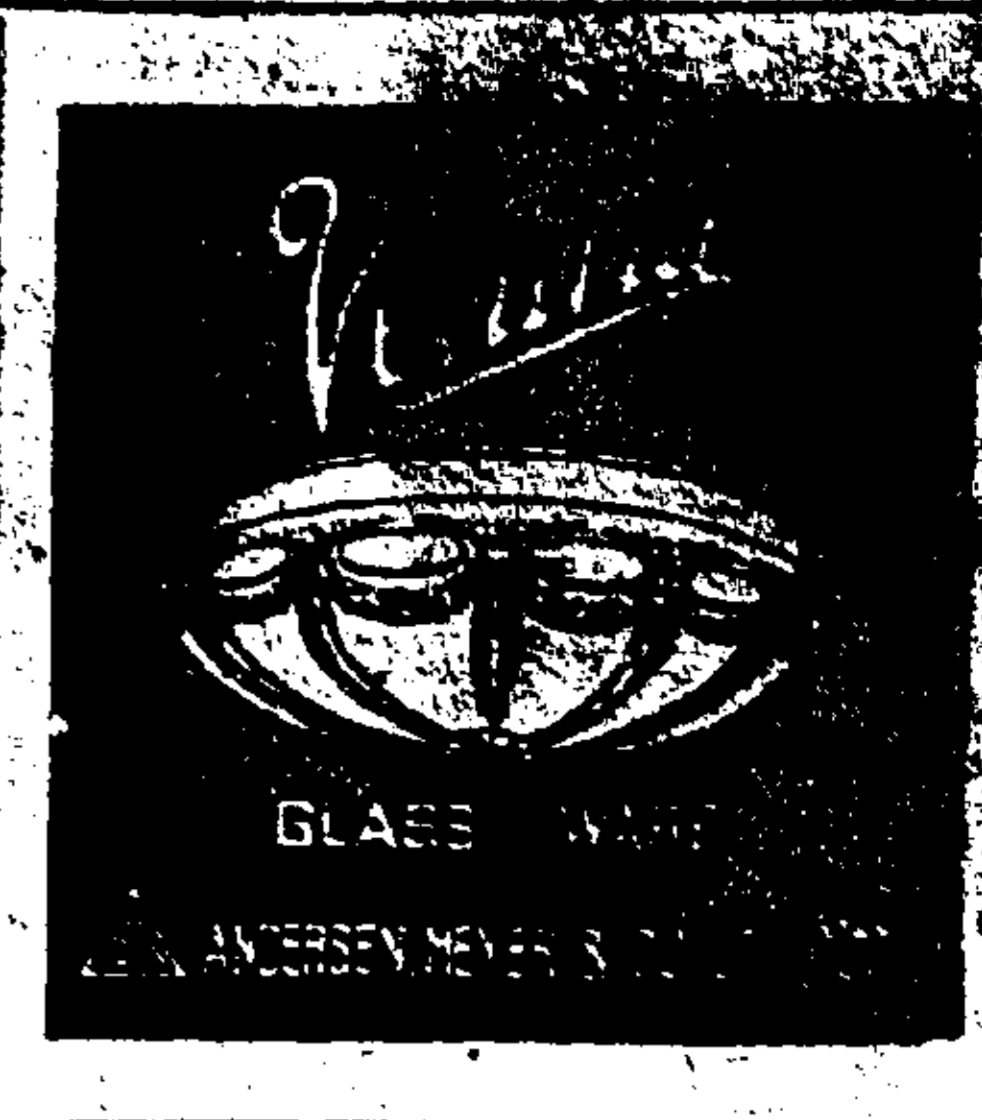
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921.

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CONDITIONS OF RUSSIAN RELIEF.

Recognition of Pre-War Debts.

(Reuter's Service.)

Brussels, October 9.

The International Commission for Russian Relief closed its session after voting a resolution which, firstly, recommends the sending of a technical committee of inquiry into Russia, and co-ordinating the efforts of charitable societies; secondly, points out that no real solution of the problem can be found unless a way to normal production in Russia is restored; and, thirdly, states that the credits demanded of the Governments by the Soviet cannot be granted unless the Soviet gives adequate guarantees and recognises pre-war debts—Havas.

Trotsky's Train Escapes, but Goods Train Suffers.

Paris, October 9.

A message from Riga notes that Trotsky has escaped a fresh attempt upon his life. Dynamite cartridges were placed on a railway with the object of wrecking his train, but a goods train, which came first was blown up and forty waggons destroyed, with many casualties.

Petrograd Soviet Declares State of War.

Reval, October 9.

A Petrograd message states that the Soviet there has proclaimed a state of war in Petrograd from October 1. There were many desertions from the Communist party last month owing to famine and the opposition of the peasants, who favour private ownership of land.

INDIAN CONGRESS AND THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Provincial Committees Urged to Arrange Boycott.

Bombay, October 9.

A working committee of the National Congress and Khilafat workers has passed a resolution advocating a general strike throughout India on the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Bombay and urging provincial committees to arrange a boycott on the occasion of the visits of the Prince to their respective cities.

The committee opined that the Congress should inform foreign States that the Government of India in nowise represented Indian opinion, and that India, as a self-governing State fearing nothing from her neighbours, does not intend to establish trade relations undesirable to her. The committee declared that Indians regarded most treaties between their neighbours and the Imperial Government as mainly designed to perpetuate the exploitation of India, and therefore urges States to refrain from entering into such treaties. The committee, in conclusion, assured Mussulman States that respect for their religious obligations would be a guiding factor in framing Indian foreign policy.

THE L. O. N. BUDGET.

Allocation of Contributions.

Geneva, October 9.

How the expenses of the League of Nations are distributed among the members is exemplified by the following figures, which show the units payable by each State: British Empire and France, each 90; Italy, India, China, Japan each 65; Canada, 55; Australia, South Africa, and the Netherlands, each 15; New Zealand, Persia, Greece, Portugal and Siam, each 10.

Head of French Naval Mission to Conference.

Paris, October 9.

The *Matin* understands that Vice-Admiral Debon, formerly Commander of the French Fleet in the Levant, has been appointed Chief of the Naval Mission which will accompany M. Briand to Washington.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

French Premier on Improved Relations with Germany.

St. Nazaire, October 9.

M. Briand, who who was accompanied by six members of the Cabinet, in a speech stated that the French Government had confidence in the present German Government.

Referring to the problem of fluctuating exchanges, the French Premier dwelt with the paradoxical situation by which Germany benefited as the result of economic competition throughout the world, while peoples whose rate of exchange was highest find even in their wealth causes of impoverishment. He hoped that the great financiers of the world would recognise the necessity of settling the situation, which could never find complete equilibrium unless world-wide solidarity was brought to bear.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

U. S. Church's Call to Religious Bodies.

Washington, October 9.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has sent a message to its 150,000 congregations, here, including most Protestant denominations, urging all religious bodies to seize the priceless opportunity of the Washington Conference to cultivate Christian public opinion in favour of disarmament, and demanding a far-reaching reduction in naval and military armaments.

HOUR'S UNPACED CYCLING RECORD.

Frenchman Takes Title from Britisher.

Paris, October 9.

At Dijon, Louis Dutriou, the champion cyclist, broke the unpaced hour record of 24 miles, 1152 yds, established by F. H. Grubb at Herne Hill on July 10, 1910, by covering over 27 miles.

AMERICAN MARRIES GREEK PRINCESS.

Paris, October 9.

The marriage of Mr. Leeds and the Princess Xenia of Greece has been celebrated here. The Queen-Dowager of Greece was present.

[Mr. Leeds is the son of Princess Christophr of Greece, who was previously Mrs. Leeds, her first husband being an American millionaire. Princess Xenia is seventeen.]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Officer's Sensational Charges Against the Company.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, October 9.

Amazing allegations against the British North Borneo Company are made in the current issue of the *Century Magazine* by Major E. Alexander Powell, who asserts that opium-smoking and gambling are officially encouraged in order to swell the revenues, and that imported labourers are held in a form of servitude not far removed from slavery. Recalcitrant labourers are flogged and in the event of an insurrection the constabulary are largely recruited from savage tribes, who are permitted to decapitate prisoners and pile the ghastly trophies into a pyramid in the principal plaza of the capital.

Sir West Ridgeway (Chairman of the Company), interviewed, declared the allegations a tissue of lies. He supposed that they were written by someone with a grudge against the Company, and could not understand how they could be published in a magazine of good standing. It was a very serious matter, and must be dealt with properly.

ROYALTY AT THE MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The King's Hope.

London, October 9.

Twelve thousand people enthusiastically greeted their Majesties at the Assembly Hall of the Royal Exchange, Manchester. Sir Arthur Haworth read a loyal address in which it was mentioned that the Exchange now covered 4½ acres and had a membership of eleven thousand, representing two thousand firms operating 60,000,000 spindles and 600,000 looms, with a capital of £300,000,000.

The King replying, said that was his earnest hope that the ceremony would prove the starting-point in a steady and ever-increasing development of the trades which centred in the Exchange, and thus promote cordial relations between peoples united by commercial ties.

LAIRD LINER SINKS IN THE FIRTH OF CLYDE.

The "Rowan" in a Double Collision.

London, October 9.

The Laird liner Rowan, from Glasgow to Dublin with a crew of 37 and 56 passengers, sank off the West of Scotland after a double collision. Of the crew 24 and of the passengers 53 were saved. Two of the latter subsequently died. The disaster occurred in a dense fog at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde. The Rowan was badly damaged. The first collision was with an American vessel. A wireless message for help was sent, and the Clan Malcolm was among the responses. The Rowan collided with her and then foundered.

U.K. TRADE RETURNS.

Features of September Figures.

London, October 9.

The trade returns for September (see Earlier Cables) show that imports of raw cotton decreased by £4,846,000, and that exports of manufactures decreased by £58,206,000 including a decrease of £24,548,000 in cotton manufactures.

RIOTING AT MADRAS MILLS.

Quiet Restored.

Simla, October 9.

An official communique states that rioting started in the mill area of Madras this afternoon. Bombs were thrown at the police, who fired on the mob, one being killed and eight wounded. The troops subsequently parolled the area. The night was quiet.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2, 3 and 5.)

MISSIONARIES COME TO FAR EAST.

Silver State Carries Big Number.

A large number of American missionaries came to the Far East on the Admiral Line steamer Silver State, which made this port yesterday morning. They are returning from a holiday in the States, while several of them are coming here for the first time. Shanghai was the principal port of disembarkation. Among those who landed at Hongkong were Mr. Joel R. Saunders, of Battle Creek, Mich., who was accompanied by Mrs. Saunders and Miss Saunders. They have been on an extended vacation in the United States lasting two and a half years, during which time Mr. Saunders visited the larger institutions of religion and education to gather new ideas for his work in China. During his visit to the States Mr. Saunders also supervised the publishing of his books, "The Methods That Win in the Foreign Field," "Chinese as They Are," "The Cross and the Reconstruction of the World," published by

the Fleming & Revell Company, New York. Mr. Saunders will teach at the Graves Theological Seminary in Canton.

Rev. Dr. Arthur L. Becker and his family came across the Pacific again and landed at Kobe. Dr. Becker recently completed a course at the University of Michigan, receiving the degree of Ph.D. and is returning to Seoul to take charge of Union Mission College. He and Mrs. Becker have been stationed in Korea many years as Methodist missionaries.

Miss Eva Melby a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and former dean of women there landed at Shanghai and is going to Foochow to join the faculty of the Anglo-Chinese College, an institution fostered by the Methodist mission organization.

GERMANY RETURNS SCIENCE INSTRUMENTS.

It is reported that the Chinese Government intends to place the astronomical instruments restored by Germany on exhibition for 10 days, under the control of the Ministry of Education. The greater part of this historical collection has reached Peking and the remainder is on the way back.

THE PEAK "AT HOME."

"Hampstead Heath" Round the Flag Staff.

Yesterday was the Cheung Yung Festival, on which day the Chinese climb to the summit of the highest hill in the district with the intention of rising above trouble and distress. The highest point in Hongkong being the Peak, it was there that our Chinese friends yesterday wended their way. The trams were packed all day long and to obtain a seat it meant waiting for sometime in a queue, reminiscent of the rationing days at Home. Some who had not the patience to line up at the Peak Tramway Station went as far up the hill as they could in motor cars, finishing the journey by chair or "shanks pony". The chair coolies did a record trade and there was a continuous procession of them on the Peak Road. The majority of the pilgrims made the whole journey on foot.

The hill road leading the Peak was thronged all day long, a never-ending procession ascending and descending all the time. Coolies and clerks and tradesmen and tailors, with their wives and their concubines, and their sons and their daughters, people in all walks of life and ranging in age from babies in arms to grey-beards with over half a century to their credit, they were all there, panting and laughing and everybody happy. Enterprising street vendors took their stock in trade up the hill and occupied vantage points every few yards. The refreshment offered was various. A kind of cakes were exposed for sale and fruit gables. Neatly chopped up sugar cane was temptingly displayed in small bowls, and other vendors did brisk business with brightly coloured mineral waters, the bottles placed in serried ranks by the side of the narrow road. "The world and his wife" went up the Peak yesterday. Probably more people walked up the hill that day than in all the rest of the days of the year put together, and one had to put up with a great deal of pushing and jostling before the top was reached.

Around the flag staff was like a miniature Hampstead Heath on a bank holiday, minus most of the European amusements. It was high day and holiday for the kiddies, and their musical efforts on "squeakers" sold by some enterprising hawkers gave a real bank holiday touch to the scene. The kite vendors did a roaring trade and the air was dotted with their wares. The joyous youngsters had a fine time, vying with one another as to who could get their kite the highest, and incidentally getting in everybody's way and tying everybody and everything up in their string. The sedate and sacred Peak has not been such a scene of gaiety for many a long day, (the residents are probably not very sorry), and there will be a good day's work for a whole army of coolies before all the paper and string and banana skins and incidental mess and litter which usually follows such festivals is all picked up and the Peak looking its spick and span self again.

To-day is the Sheung Sap (Double Ten) Festival, so called because it is held on the 10th day of the 10th month (English calendar). As is well known, it celebrates the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy and the capture of Wuchong. The town is gaily decorated to-day and there will be much feasting, cracker-firing and the usual celebrations indulged in by the Chinese on those occasions.

EMPLOYED ON HOUSING SCHEMES.

According to a Parliamentary reply by Sir A. Mond, there were on August 1, 1921, 148,026 men employed on housing schemes of local authorities and public utility societies in England and Wales. Of these 68,407 were unskilled men.

KOWLOON STABBING AFFRAY.

A Serious Affair.

Two men were last night removed to the Kwong Wab Hospital as the result of an attack carried out by a gang of men, at the Dragon Motor Car Company. One of the victims was a driver of the Company who, with his friend, were in the garage at the time when the attack, which was conducted with choppers and knives, was made. One of the victims sustained about twenty cuts.

The only witness of the affair was the wife of the driver who was attacked and sustained a cut on the left shoulder. The two men were afterwards removed to the Hospital, where their wounds were seen to by Dr. Smalley. It is believed that the attack was instigated by two private drivers with whom the assaulted men had had some previous quarrel. The police have conducted investigations in accordance with this information but have not succeeded in making any arrests.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Saturday's Dance.

The Kowloon Cricket Club held their last of season evening of the season on Saturday night, the usual concert being replaced by an open-air dance, for which music was provided by the Wilts. Regimental Band. The grounds were illuminated in the usual attractive manner and the snack counter and bar were as busy as ever. The dance did not draw nearly so many people as did the concert, but there were a large number present and all appeared to be having a really good time. An excellent programme was rendered by the Wilts. Regimental Band, under the very able directorship of Bandmaster Easton, their mixed melodies being particularly well rendered. Fox trots, one-steps, waltzes and all the usual popular dances were indulged in, and from start to finish the evening was a great success.

NEW REAR ADMIRAL FOR CHINA.

Other Officers Arrive.

Rear Admiral Crawford MacLachlan, who has been posted to the China Squadron, arrived at Hongkong yesterday on the P. and O. steamer Karmala from London. Pay-Commander Lovell-Moore, Capt. R. Elliot and Pay-Lieut. Sheppard, also arrived on the Karmala to join vessels on this station. They will all disembark at Shanghai.

CHIEF JUSTICE RETURNS.

The Chief Justice of the Colony, Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., returned to Hongkong yesterday from a holiday at Home. Lady Rees-Davies accompanied him. Sir and Lady Rees-Davies arrived here on the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Karmala, having joined the vessel at Colombo from the large Australian steamer Narkunda.

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

The Japanese Government will start the withdrawal of troops from Siberia on November 11, according to an Osaka *Mainichi* message. The garrisons will be assembled in Vladivostok from Spakaya, Siktosa and Nikolok and sent to Japan from there. It is expected that the evacuation will be completed by next March.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA!

Marconi Describes his New Inventions.

ELIMINATING SPACE.

"Provided they had the opportunity of creating wireless telegraphic service between here and Australia, it was quite within the realms of possibility that they might thereafter supply Mr. Hughes with a telephonic means of communication with this country."

This was one of the possibilities suggested by Senator Marconi in describing new inventions and important improvements in wireless apparatus at the annual meeting of the Marconi Company at the Connaught Rooms, London. Considerable progress had taken place in the wireless telephony, he said, and he had no doubt that this new method of communication might be profitably utilised at once as a reliable system besides a great number of places, besides for communication with ships at sea.

AEROPLANE PHONES.

In the perfecting of wireless telephones great progress had been made, and the whole of the British aeroplanes flying on the London-Paris route had been equipped with the Marconi system. The system had reached such a stage of efficiency that a pilot of an aeroplane could operate it with certainty covering ranges of 200 miles.

Subject to satisfactory arrangements with the Post Office, they hoped in the near future to create telephonic services with several foreign countries.

EPOCH-MAKING RESULTS.

Being satisfied with the encouraging results obtained in London to prevent interruptions of messages, particularly by what are known as "atmospherics," he had the apparatus installed on his yacht and tested it at sea.

The results were satisfactory. "I then went to the Welsh coast," he continued, "and carried out tests at our receiving station at Towyn. The results obtained during the last few weeks are of signal importance."

If we have not completely mastered the troubles arising from adverse atmospheric conditions we have gone far enough to enable me to tell you that this work is of transcendental importance and epoch making in the conduct of wireless telegraph services throughout the world.

H.R.H. AS TERPSICHOOREAN.

Addressing the Congress of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers at the Holborn Restaurant, London, Major Cecil Taylor, the president, said there was no greater lover of better exponent of modern ball-room dancing than the Prince of Wales.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The O.S.K. advise consignees of cargo that the steamships Seattle Maru and Altai Maru are now in port—Page 3.

Good value for \$50 at Warren's—Page 2.

The C.S.P. inserts a notice to-day about motor car and cycle number plates—Page 4.

"The Symbol of Sacrifice" will be screened by the World Theatre to-day at a 4.30 p.m. Matinee—Page 4.

Komor & Komor will close their store at the end of November. Yes, there'll be a sale of Curios—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10½d.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 6.03 p.m.

\$50 FLUSH CLOSET.

will purchase a good style
of best English manufacture complete with flushing tank
and seat.

\$50

AT

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

30 & 32 Des Voeux Road,

Special terms for fitting.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
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in London and in the Provincial Towns and
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the Continent of Europe. The names,
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more than 2,000 trade headings, including

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped
and the names and addresses of the agents
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of the routes to the principal ports of the world

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W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,

ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOE UN
KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.21.
Manager K.633.
Secretary K.369.
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K.622.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

MASSAGE HALL.

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CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
ATTENDING PATIENTS IN THEIR OWN HOMES
BY APPOINTMENT.

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HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

OTHERS take your photos, but
by our 30 years' experience we
take yours in EXCELLENT
CONDITION AND NATURAL
COMPLEXION instead of mere-
ly clear and sharp.

Studio:—Ice House Street.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

"INHUMAN TREATMENT."

Shanghai, Oct. 8.

Alexandra Vladimirovna Nabokoff
is attempting to bring a suit for
a large sum against Abram
Semenoff in the Mixed Court,
based on her claim on barbarous
inhuman treatment of her self and
also alleging that Semenoff ordered
her child to be stolen. The con-
sular body is considering the
validity of the suit being filed.

NO SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.

The Mixed Court has decided
that Germans must submit to its
jurisdiction because there are no
special tribunals as provided in the
Sino-German Treaty.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.

Nine thousand painters threaten
to strike unless the employers
agree to a conference on wage
adjustment within three days.

SHOOTING IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Oct. 9.

A foreigner named Pavitch was
shot, probably fatally, by a Japa-
nese in the French town in Saturday
in an altercation over business by
a Japanese who was wounded in
the hand and was arrested.

COST OF RICE.

Yesterday, says the N.C.D.N.
of the 29th ult., the price of rice
was \$13 per picul, an unusually
high figure at this time of the year
when the new harvest generally
brings about a reduction. In the
opinion of an old rice merchant,
this is the highest price known
for the last 60 years, the rate
being equivalent to 2,000 cash per
picul.

CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

Saturday's "At Home"

Members of the Chinese Recrea-
tion Club were "at home" to their
friends and competitors from
other clubs on Saturday afternoon
which also saw the winding up of
the Tennis Season, at least so far
as the Tennis League group were
concerned. So the C.R.C. is due
the credit of having again this
year secured the championship
shield of the League, and, the
opportunity was therefore taken
for the holding of a series of
tournaments between players
selected from the winning team
and the rest of the League. The
Courts of the Club were kept
lively during the afternoon and
the aggregate results when they
came to be chalked on the board
demonstrated in a convincing
manner the skill of the average
Chinese player.

The results were as under:—
Wong and Lo v. Rumjahn and
Ismail 7-4
Ng and Wei v. Fincher and
Bradbury 7-4
Lo and Lo v. Lindsell and
Franks 5-6
Wong and Lo v. Lindsell and
Franks 3-3
Ng and Wei v. Rumjahn and
Ismail 9-2
Lo and Lo v. Fincher and
Bradbury 4-7
Wong and Lo v. Fincher and
Bradbury 9-2
Ng and Wei v. Lindsell and
Franks 3-3
Lo and Lo v. Rumjahn and
Ismail 3-3

Refreshments were provided
on the lawn while the Empress
Band rendered a full programme
of dance selections.

Previous to the presentation of
the Championship shield and
prizes for those who particularly
distinguished themselves during
the season, Dr. Woodman, Chair-
man of the League, said that, once
again the Hongkong Tennis
League were guests at the Chinese
Recreation Club because once
again they had won the shield.
As they had for the last two years.
This year's tennis League competi-
tions had not been very success-
ful owing to the weather, but in
other respects the competition had
been very keen and close as shown
in the fact that the shield was
secured by the Chinese by only one
game. He should like to thank
members of the C.R.C. for the fine
part they took in the Interport
tennis competition of last year
which was won by Hongkong. In
conclusion he called upon Miss
Julia Wong to distribute the
awards.

At the conclusion of the func-
tion Mr. B. Wong Tape, the Chair-
man of the Club, took the oppor-
tunity to thank the visitors for
their presence, and assure them
that it was a great honour to them
to be able to entertain them there.

He should like to congratulate
the winners for having secured so
many prizes and he should like
also to congratulate the losers on
their fine display as evidenced in
the close nature of the competition.
Of course they could not all win
prizes though every sportsman
longed to possess one. It was for
the Club a matter for great
satisfaction that not only did they
win the championship but that
there had been in the course of
the season's competitions a keen
rivalry resulting in a stiffer fight
for the shield than was percep-
tible on previous seasons. The
fact that the championship was
won by one game clearly proved
that. He should like to take this
opportunity of thanking on behalf
of the Club all those members
who subscribed towards the
funds: Mr. Wong Kam-ying for
his generosity in providing the
refreshments on this occasion;
and Miss Wong for presentation
of the awards.

The proceedings terminated
with cheers for the Tennis League.
The awards were as under:—
Handicap Singles "A" class:
Winner, Hung Man To; Runner
up, Lau Ting Wai.
Handicap Singles "B" class:
Winner, Wei Kim Ying; Runner
up, Chan Man Woon.
Handicap Doubles: Winner, Loy
Tam Sz and Chan Wing Cheung;
Runner up, Hung Man To and
Hung Ho Chiu.
Cricket—(A team): Batting
averages, Ng Sze Kwong;
Bowling averages, G. Lee and H.
Ching.

2nd B. team: Batting averages
Yew Man Hon, Bowling averages
Wong Po Kai.

Mixed Doubles Handicap: Win-
ner, Lau Fuk Ki and Miss Mooney;
Runner up, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee.

Club Championship: Winner of
the Final, Ng Sze Kwong; Runner
up, Choa Man Ping; Champion:—
Ng Sze Kwong. (Cup kindly pre-
sented by Mr. Wong Pik Tsun to
be won three years in succession).

Mild? Sure! - and yet

they "Satisfy"

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of TURKISH and AMERICAN
tobaccos—Blended.



The extra wrapper of glassine
paper keeps them Fresh

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

London, Oct. 8.

Komlosy, the representative of the Russian Famine Relief Fund
in London, has announced the appointment of a British commissioner
who will co-operate with Dr. Nansen and Komlosy. He did not dis-
close the name which he declared to be of such eminence that the
question of guarantees will be no more considered.

The Brussels Conference.

Brussels, Oct. 8.

Delegates to the International Conference on Russian Famine
Relief emphasised the importance of obtaining material and moral
guarantees from Russia in return for Government credits. The
delegates emphasised that political considerations must be entirely
set aside, the primary consideration being humanitarian. They
unanimously agreed that the Conference did not intend to foist any
particular form of government upon Russia. There could be no
question of interference in Russian internal affairs. The delegates
are discussing four resolutions. The first relates to the reconstruc-
tion of former Russian debts by the Soviet, the second to the despatch
of immediate relief to Russia, the third to the despatch of a com-
mission of inquiry and the fourth to the question of saving Russian
children.

Brussels, Oct. 9.

The Russian Famine Relief Conference passed a resolution
urging the necessity for financial and material assistance by various
governments in order to supplement the work of private organiza-
tions and stressing the importance of guarantees for distribution of
the relief and of the right of Red Cross societies to send their own
staffs to control distribution. A further resolution was passed,
saying that the despatch of a Commission of Inquiry was essential,
before deciding any credits, in order to ascertain transport facilities
and methods of distribution. The conference declared that no
definite solution could be found until economic conditions return to
normal. It therefore urges the necessity of the Soviet recognizing
Russia's public and private debts, thus restoring confidence in
exporters and traders.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

Washington, Oct. 9.

Senator McCumber has joined the opposition on the Panama bill
question arguing that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty did not give
America the right to exempt coastwise vessels and the Congress's
assertion of such rights was dishonorable. He further said, "We
have invited the other great nations to join in a solemn compact to
check the mad race for naval supremacy. Let us not enter the
Council with soiled hands."

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

London, Oct. 8.

In contrast to the strenuous opposition to which the Franco-
German negotiations have throughout been subjected by French
nationalists and manufacturers the signing by Loucheur and
Rathenau of the protocol, mentioned yesterday, is hailed by the
French press to-day as the most important step yet taken towards
repairing the ruin of devastated France. It has been suggested by
both French and British critics that France is going behind the
backs of the Allies and negotiating directly with Germany in order
to secure more than would be done under the Allied reparations
scheme. The *Figaro* to-day replying to these suggestions says that
it might be retorted that France was more ruined than the other
Allies; but the fact is that France will not benefit, compared with
her Allies, unless Germany ceases all payments after 1926, and it is
for Britain to see that such a breach of the Treaty does not occur.
French correspondents in Berlin forecast a speedy abolition of the
military sanctions and quote Rathenau as saying that the agree-
ment marks the beginning of economic reconstruction in Europe
and the world. Chancellor Wirth declares that Germany is ready
to conclude a similar agreement with Britain.

Paris, Oct. 8.

Loucheur and Rathenau signed a subsidiary arrangement re-
lative to supplies of cattle, rolling stock and coal. All the French
papers are deeply satisfied with the practical agreements, the carry-
ing out of which will hasten the restoration of the wasted region.

QUEENSLAND'S BORROWING.

Brisbane, Oct. 8.

With reference to the cable from New York dated October 6,
Premier Theodore flatly denies that the Queensland Government is
carrying on financial negotiations anywhere else than in London.
[The telegram of October 6 stated that Queensland was bor-
rowing twelve million dollars worth of bonds of a currency of
twenty years in the United States.]

SOLDIERS' GRAVE IN FRANCE.

London, Oct. 8.

The War Office announces that all military details on the ad-
ministrative, technical and departmental staff employed in France
and Flanders under the Directorate of Graves Registration have now
returned to England with the exception of a few officers and clerks,
whose duties will terminate at the end of October.

RELEASED BY THE KEMALISTS.

Paris, Oct. 9.

The Angora with the first groups of French war prisoners
released by the Kemalists has departed for Marseilles via Adalia—
Yale.

(Continued on pages 3 and 5.)

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A French Remedy for all Irritability.
Thousands of Ladies always take a box
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in the first sign of any Irritability of
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ministered. Those who use them recom-
mend them, keep their systems cool.
All Chemists and Druggists sell them
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KOWLOON BLAZE.

Fire On Saturday In Mule Stables.

Sixteen mules perished in a fire which broke out at the Hongkong Mule Corps detachment's stables and stores at Gun Club Hill, near the tennis courts of the Kowloon Cricket Club, on Saturday afternoon.

The alarm was given about 2.45 and the Kowloon Fire Brigade was immediately telephoned.

The outbreak originated in a smashed wood store which was soon blazing furiously. There was a fair breeze blowing at the time and this materially assisted in spreading the conflagration to the artificers' workshops and the stables at the bottom of the hill.

The Indian members of the detachment at once set to work to rescue as many of the animals as possible but were greatly handicapped by the extent to which the fire had already spread. Mr. J. P. Robinson, a number of Europeans, and non-commissioned officers of the H.K.S.R.G.A. and the R.A.S.C. lent very valuable assistance in the dangerous work of rescue and in other directions, and the fact that nearly 50 animals were saved was greatly due to their strenuous efforts.

When the Fire Brigade arrived about ten minutes after the outbreak all the matcheds were ablaze. The firemen at once connected up with the hydrants in the vicinity but owing to a hopelessly inadequate water pressure could do little but watch the flames grow in intensity. Not at any time during the fire could a spray of more than 20 yards be obtained.

The men of the H.K.S.R.G.A. endeavoured to check the conflagration by pouring buckets of water on the flames but their efforts were futile and in a very short time the wood and artificers' stores, the office and the stables were entirely destroyed.

Mr. A. W. E. Davidson, who is in charge of the detachment, was notified shortly after the outbreak occurred and immediately proceeded to the spot and superintended salvaging operations.

On visiting the scene of the conflagration yesterday morning, a representative of the S. C. M. Post found that with the exception of the men's quarters which were fortunately saved on account of the direction of the wind, all the matcheds had been demolished. Members of the detachment were engaged in recovering the carcasses of the mules which perished in the flames. Thirteen were brought out from among the debris and Mr. Davidson informed our representative that three, which were recovered on Saturday, were so terribly injured that they had to be shot. Fortunately no carts were destroyed.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage but in any case it is very considerable. In addition to the demolition of the matcheds and the destruction of sixteen mules, large quantities of stores, including all the harness and fodder, were lost.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

London, Oct. 7.

There is considerable speculation as regards the British representatives for the Washington Conference. Mr. Balfour is mentioned as leader. He has not at present accepted the invitation, but there is every possibility that he will do so. Lord Lee is regarded as certain to be delegate. Mr. Churchill and Sir L. Worthington Evans are also mentioned, but it is more likely that the former will be at the Irish Conference.

Washington, Oct. 8.

Gratification is expressed at the State Department's announcement that the British delegation to the Washington Conference includes Dominion representatives. Surprise is expressed at Mr. Hughes's statement that the United States "slammed the door in our faces," as the State Department declared that no communications had been exchanged on the subject of the conference between the Governments of the Dominions and the United States as they might have been resented by the British Foreign Office as a violation of diplomatic usage. The inclusion of Australian Representatives on the British delegation occasioned no surprise to the State Department.

SHIPPING RATES.

Washington, Oct. 8.

Shippers of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria have been offered a rate to American ports of ten shillings under the rate fixed by the British shipping conference.

Later.

Washington: The announcement of the rate-cutting for Egyptian cotton, previously cabled, seems to foreshadow an Anglo-American freight war, according to a statement by the British Conference, published in London, which says that because British lines refuse to give up their entire American rights under their long-standing contract the United States Shipping Board contemplates a ruinous competition between ports other than American. The statement declares that British lines recently offered the Shipping Board a half share of the direct sailings from Alexandria to America, and this was refused.

The Times' Washington correspondent believes that American shipping interests, besides a fifty per cent. cut in the carriage of Egyptian cotton against Liverpool lines, intend to press American consignees to refuse delivery unless the cotton is brought in American bottoms.

FUNDING THE ALLIED WAR DEBTS.

Washington, Oct. 7.

The question of funding nearly ten billion dollars worth of Allied war debts to the United States was raised by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Mellon urged that Congress should take early action towards giving him the fullest authority to conduct funding negotiations as early as possible. The indebtedness of one Allied nation to another must also be considered; in other words, America must co-operate with other creditor nations in arranging a plan of settlement. The Governments of Europe, who owed about nine-tenths of the total debt, would in a year be in a condition to pay interest, of which none had yet been collected. No foreign government had suggested the cancellation of debt since 1919. Mr. Mellon deprecated the deferring of funding legislation until after the Conference. Several members objected to placing such a vast power in the hands of one man.

ARBuckle CASE.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.

"Fatty" Arbuckle was charged in the Superior Court with manslaughter. Counsel succeeded in gaining a further postponement for the purposes of consultation. Arbuckle was later re-arrested for alleged violation of the prohibition law.

Later.

"Fatty" Arbuckle has been released on bail and has returned to Los Angeles.

A FLYING BOAT.

New York, Oct. 8.

A flying-boat with three occupants covered 183 miles from Aberdeen, Maryland, to Port Washington, New York State, in eighty minutes.

THE MACAO DISPUTE.

London, Oct. 9.

The Lisbon newspapers assert that the controversy with China over the jurisdiction of the Macao waters is assuming gravity since the Portuguese Government is sending troops and two cruisers. The Minister of Commerce, however, has declared that the matter can be settled diplomatically.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

LADIES SECTION

NEW AUTUMN

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Reflecting exactly the prevailing styles, and combining excellence of material with fine workmanship, they are ideal for the coming cold season.

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HATS

A New
FALL
STETSON

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

SINN FINN LEADERS ARRIVE.

London, Oct. 8.

The Sinn Fein conferees, except Collins, who joins them on Monday, arrived in London this evening. They were met on the platform by delegates of Irish societies in Britain headed by Irish pipers. They were enthusiastically greeted by dense crowds outside the barricaded station.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN LEAVES."

London, Oct. 8.

Charlie Chaplin has departed for New York. There were small demonstrations at the hotel and station in London.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

London, Oct. 8.

Imports for September were valued at £37,118,507, a decrease of £65,638,629, and exports at £55,247,578, a decrease of £62,208,335, compared with September last year.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Cairo, Oct. 8.

An official estimate of the cotton crop to October 4 places the total at three and a half million cantars.

(Continued on page 6.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately an efficient Lady Stenographer with knowledge of filing correspondence &c. in an American Office. Only those with past experience need apply. State salary required to

Application
c/o Post Office Box 394.
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WANTED.—Nurse at Peak for a boy of 3.—Apply Box No. 612 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph"

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TO LET.—4 Large, bright, airy offices, centrally located.—Apply Box 611 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY—Monday.
10th OCTOBER

A TEA AND DINNER
DANSANT WILL BE
HELD ON Monday.
10TH OCT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day removed to the first floor on the top of The Bank of China, No. 4 Queen's Rd Central, entrance in Duddell Street.

RAMSEY & CO.
Hongkong, 1st Oct., 1921.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE FOOTBALL CLUB.

A Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 11th October, at 5.30 p.m. in the College. All old boys interested are requested to attend.

R. M. OMAR
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 7th, 1921.

NOTICE.

Owners of Motor vehicles are requested to apply at the vehicle licensing office, Central Police Station, for an Enamel Motor Vehicle licence number plate.

In future, the registration number plates will be—
(1) Motor cars—Enamel plate on the back of the car.
Original plate on the front of the car.

(2) Motor Cycles—Enamel plate on the front of the cycle.
Original plate on the back of the cycle.

It is requested that one of the original number plates now in use shall be returned to the licensing office in exchange for the enamel number plate.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, October 6th, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 12th Oct., 1921
at 12 o'clock (noon)

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

254 cases "Tank" Brand Cognac

(in 3 Qualities One Tank, Two Tanks and Three Tanks equivalent to One, Two and Three Stars)

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 13th Oct., 1921
commencing at 3 p.m.

at the premises of the United Motor Co. Ltd., Kowloon
One Hood Tractor

Weight 2500 lbs.

Motor 22.5 H.P. delivering 40 H.P. to rear wheels

Speed 10 Miles per Hour

Body, Platform body. Standard 4 x 6 feet

Carrying Capacity: One and a half tons

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.
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KOMOR & KOMOR

Art & Curio Experts

Begin to announce that their store will be closed at the end of November, 1921 and that all outstanding accounts must be settled before 31st October, 1921.

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THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

ENGLISH AT THE MIXED COURT.

Challenge of its Use in Russian Cases.

The use of English as the official language of the Mixed Court at Shanghai appears to have been challenged. All records of the Court are kept in English and the police sergeants who prepare these are obviously unable to compile them if a variety of languages is to be allowed. Lately it has been observed that in the special division for Russian cases this rule has not been followed and the matter was brought to a head when an application by counsel that English be used was over-ruled by the Senior Consul's Assessor, Mr. Ivanoff.

Mr. P. M. Linebarger, who was associated in a case with Mr. Sivereff, asked that either the case be heard in English, or else that everything be translated into English as the case proceeded. He pointed out that English had always been the official language of the Court and it was always used, whether the Assessor was Japanese, Swedish, Italian, Spanish or any other nationality. If it were going to be held that Russian was to be used before the Russian Assessor, then other nationalities would claim a similar right and the work of the Registrar's office would become impossible. There was the further point that press facilities were involved. Publicity was essential and local newspapermen were not Russian scholars.

Mr. Roushkovsky argued against Mr. Linebarger—in Russian.

The Assessor said that he could not compel the use of English in a purely Russian case. Where it was not necessary for the Court to hear more than Russian and Chinese, he did not see why English should be insisted upon.

Mr. Linebarger pointed out that it was not a Russian, but an international Court, governed by the Consular Body, who had accepted English as the official language.

AN APPEAL.

Mr. Linebarger stated afterwards that he will take the matter further, being of the opinion that the Court rules insist on the conduct of cases in English.

In a case heard prior to this argument, Mr. Roushkovsky, prosecuting, had his Chinese interpreter, and counsel's remarks and the evidence of the prosecuting witness were translated into Chinese, but there was no translation of a long explanation as between the Assessor and the two defendants.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

VI

The Tsuchunite And Its "Strong Man."

The following is the sixth article of the series on the Chinese situation which Mr. Eugene Chen is writing for the Canton Information Bureau.

If Old Han and the Mandarins in Peking have ceased to be a governing force, who or what is running China north of the great Line of the Yangtze and the few provinces south of the Line, which—in the special existing circumstances—may be grouped with the "North" politically? It is the Tsuchunite. The thing may be described, in the American way, as sort of political shoe-string holding together very loosely, about a baker's dozen of "second-rate bright and complete" for the common purpose of plunder and loot in the separate interests of each "schundrel." The Tsuchunite, however, is dominated by the Super-Tsuchunite; and this is so more especially in the case of the provinces which are geographically "North" of the bisecting Line of the Yangtze.

The Super-Tsuchunite.

At the date of writing (August) the Super-Tsuchunite consists nominally of two Wellian "schundrels" or Super-Tsuchunite with a third war-lord who is regarded as a super-tsuchunite in *petto* or, to put it in the Chinese way, as an "expectant" super-tsuchunite. The super-tsuchunite are (a) Chang Tso-lin, tsuchun or military governor of south Manchuria, a bandit chief by profession and a monarchist by conviction, and (b) one Tsoo Kun, tsuchun of the Metropolitan province of Chihli, sometime pedlar and illiterate but defensible, in the Shakespearean sense, as one who has had greatness thrust on him. There was another member of the Super-Tsuchunite in the person of Wang Chan-yuan who was tsuchun of Hupeh. He is now in residence in one of the foreign concessions. The expectant super-tsuchunite is one Wu Pei-fu, who spent on historic ground at Loyang, once the capital of feudal China and the centre from which Yuan Shih-kai meditated to hold modern China in Imperial subjection. The latter was constructing the formidable Kung Hsien Arsenal in the vicinity when he was struck down. Wu now controls this arsenal. This Wu may be doctored as sometime scholar-in-the-making the stuck fast at the hair's end or B. A. stage but now turned general.

A Lord High Unificator.

Before turning to his "expectant" colleagues, it may be convenient to glance at General Wu Pei-fu first. There is some reason for this course, since he is supposed to be the military "mule" in the shafts of Tsoo Kun's war-cart. And as the latter, it is believed, does not move backwards like a crab, the "mule" is necessarily in front. Well, then, General Wu appears to take himself seriously, according to a recent interview published in the Shanghai and in the Tientsin press. "I am not out out for administrative work," he confessed. And making a virtue of this disavowal, he proceeded to define his role of Lord High Unificator in China to the evident admiration of the correspondent. "I prefer," he declared mightily, "to remain free to launch my forces against any faction standing in the way of China's unity, as I have recently done against the old Anis remnant in Shensi. Once a provincial official, I should be fettered and could no longer freely speak or act."

If General Wu Pei-fu has been somewhat foolish in rating high his military capacity and power, his confessed lack of administrative ability accords with instructed opinion regarding his qualifications as a public man. Though he started life as a budding scholar, his work as a Chinese soldier has been considered quite creditable. But his dramatic failure to enter Peking in the summer of last year, after beating Tuan Chi-ju's Japanese drilled Chinese forces, is explained by the fact—which is widely recognised—that, whatever he may be as a soldier, he is decidedly not a statesman. Of course, this is not at all a compliment to General Wu, since it implies that he lacks the rudimentary statecraft which enabled Chang

Tso-lin, who started life as a robber, to harvest what the former had rightly won. And while Chang's early occupation may explain how he managed to over-reach Wu, the latter's defeat in the contest for the spoils reveals him as singularly deficient in political sagacity or rather common sense. This poverty of mind and incapacity for affairs of state is not a promising qualification for one who aspires to overlordship in China. It may be that Wu is developing what the vulgar calls a swollen head. This is not improbable, since the gallant chap has had a good deal of the loud pedal business done for him, not least in the foreign press.

"A Paper-Tiger."

As regards the "Cart" which is supposed to be pulled by Wu the "Mule"—to wit, Tsoo Kun—the best informed view is that the selected moment will see him collapse as easily as Lu Yung-tung (the reputed "Strong Man" of the South) fell at Nanning in July last, and as Wang Chan-yuan toppled over at Wuhaung in the following month. These tsuchuns and super-tsuchuns are just "paper tigers," disappearing in smoke directly they come in touch with the flame of some resolute fighting force. And it is probable that Tsoo Kun may soon be eliminated as a political force if General Wu Pei-fu, on whose military prestige Tsoo Kun's entire rests, decides to exploit the Wuhan situation created by the disappearance of Wang Chan-yuan as tsuchun of Hupeh. Any such exploitation, if successful, must set up Wu Pei-fu as an independent leader and therefore unharness him from the shafts of Tsoo Kun's "cart." The latter would then be forced to shift for himself; and as a cart is not a source of energy, a mixed metaphor might be permitted in order to hazard the forecast that another "paper tiger" would vanish in smoke.

Bland's Strong Man.

The eye now catches the figure of Chang Tso-lin. "At Shanghai, last winter," writes Mr. J. O. P. Bland in the issue of the *London Times* of August, 12, 1920, "amidst a tangled web of feints and flattery spun by the delegates to the Peace Conference, men spoke respectfully of Chang Tso-lin, as of a commanding power in the land. Even at this distance from his seat of Government in Manchuria, his name and fame had reached a point of greatness sufficient to suggest that here, at last, might be the Strong Man for whom the patient people wait."

"The Strong Man" for whom the patient people wait—here, in words suggestive of the mind of the Stone Age, we have defined for us the entire policy of the Foreign Powers in China since the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1912. A method of human exploitation, rejected as unhy and immoral in the case of the least important of the new national states in Europe or for the Arab nomads roaming the plains of Iran, is declared to be the fittest form of government for a country, exceeding Europe in area, and with it a population claiming every fourth human being in the world as a Chinese. More: we go far back into the past. "We were a nation" the Chinese Delegation at Paris reminded the World in March, 1919, "long before modern Europe arose out of the ruins of old Rome. Founders of great creeds taught in our midst when tribal Europe was sacrificing to strange unknown gods. And we had art, letters, morals before even Paris was founded."

Roots of Democracy in China.

We are still a Nation. And the race-brain, a product of 5,000 years of intellectual and artistic activity, is at least the equal of any other nation's brain in the world to-day. It may yet be unfamiliar with Western concepts of representative government and the institutions in which these concepts are expressed in the sphere of practical politics. None, however, who knows how the public life of the Nation has been carried on from millennium to millennium can be ignorant of the great roots of democracy in China. Its village life, which embraces, approximately, 300,000,000 of the population, is essentially democratic whatever its patriarchal features may be. And while it may be quickened into richer channels by the introduction of certain changes based on some of the rural systems in the West, it is not disfigured by the major faults which characterize political electioneering in most countries abroad.

Again, the commercial and industrial activities of Chinese urban life

have hitherto been governed largely by the individual trades and industries directly concerned, without the intervention of the state in any of the ways and means obtaining in the West. And in spite of tentative legislation introduced in recent years, the effective "law" relating to such matters as Banking, Weights and Measures, Building, and allied trades, Food, and general Trading are the work of the Guilds. And except where—as in Canton—the municipal system is in operation, most of the utilities and sanitary work of town life are performed without the intervention of any public body. In passing it may be noted that in this self-governing aspect of Chinese life is seen one of the factors that have made for the duration and persistence of the race, as a nation, though the centuries, defying the destructive agencies which have levelled other great Empires and cast their dust into the night of the past.

Bland's Sketch of Chang Tso-lin. Too little is all this known, else it could not happen that pernicious critics of the type of Mr. Bland would have their "copy" accepted and published in reputable organs of opinion like the *Times* and the *Observer*, poisoning men's minds on a grave human issue such as in the welfare of a great piece of God's earth and a fourth of its numbered living souls. In the next article, we shall deal with Mr. Bland's claim to be considered as a fit and impartial commentator on Chinese life and character. For the moment we shall only point out that his description of Chang Tso-lin as one whose attire and speech indicated "a scholar and even dilettante of the classical type" is a dishonest caricature of the truth as known to any "person, definable as both honest and intelligent" if it is permissible to use an apt and striking phrase, lately coined by a distinguished American in another connection.

Such a hinting of the "leader of banditti" is intelligible only as a piece of propaganda ensuring to the interests either of Chang Tso-lin as an Imperial restoration in China, under the Manchus, or of Japan as the political patron of Chang in that the succession of the latter to the "unclaimed mantle" of Yuan Shih-kai would make Japan the ultimate and real ruler of China. As regards the latter view, the reader may be able to decide for himself after we shall have outlined Mr. Bland's connection with the Japanese in our next article. There is, however, internal evidence in his contribution to the *Times* in the sense of the alternative interpretation suggested. Following a reference to Chang's methods of administration as closely conforming "to the workings of the race-mind"—whatever that may mean—Mr. Bland dwells on the "positive genius" shown by Chang as a banker, a farmer, a bean trader, a rice trader, a timber dealer, a transport-operator and a "speculative but profitable opium" trafficker. Before he defines what is apparently the "object-lesson" of all this foolery about an unmitigated scoundrel, a story is introduced to illustrate the "positive genius" of Chang as a banker. When certain banks at Mukden combined to control exchange "in a manner unduly profitable to themselves, Chang called a meeting of those chiefly concerned, and in his role of Tsuchun generally intimated that any further attempt to corner the cash market would result in the summary execution of the offenders. The stock of the Tsuchun's own bank has been a good market ever since." One may be excused for seeing in this pleasant story evidence less of positive genius for banking than of a "leader of banditti" closely conforming to the working of the robber-mind.

A Bland Government for China. After this edifying sketch of Chang Tso-lin and a characteristic statement in the mood of the absolute, regarding the existence of law and order in Manchuria (based doubtless on the ample data gathered in the course of a quarter-of-an-hour's talkie-talkie with the "scholar" bandit), this philosophic and detached observer unbends and himself of the following theory of government for China. "Here, before our eyes," he exclaims, "we have an object-lesson of the simple truth, that it only needs the strong hand of effective authority—be it violent despotism, in fact—to make and keep China prosperous. There are no bandits in Manchuria to-day, and if the average Tsuchun were like Chang Tso-lin, there would be none in China." Bearing in mind



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A De Luxe Sporting Drama of The Season
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"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"

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2.30 and 7.15 p.m.
1, 2 & 3 Episodes of TRAILED BY THREE
Featuring Stuart Holmes and Frankie Mann.
A Whirlwind Serial of Adventure Romance and Thrills.
A Trip Around the World in Fifteen Episodes.
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that this is written since the War by one who is undoubtedly intelligent, and presumably sane—though he has written many books (we are not thinking of "China under the Dowager Empress" which is practically the work of Mr. Edmund Backhouse, as shown in the next article)—we have to ask whether anything more hopeless and impotent than this previous "object-lesson" of Mr. Bland can be conceived.

Bland's Theory Tested.

However, it so happens that Mr. Bland's theory can be tested. Since he enunciated it in the columns of the *Times*, Chang Tso-lin has, in fact, emerged as the Strong Man in North China. It is now almost year that this "leader of banditti" has practically dominated Peking and converted the recognised central government of the country into his organ and instrument of policy. And what has been the result of this Strong Man's rule? China sunk to a lower level than at any time during the entire period of her intercourse with the West, an inefficient and corrupt Mandarinate in Peking more inefficient and more corrupt; a predatory and lawless soldiery more predatory and more lawless; mutinies marked by the murders of American nationals and the destruction of foreign property, besides the wholesale butchery of inoffensive Chinese men, women and children and systematic looting to wipe out the arrears of an army's pay at Jehang and Wuchang; and the death of millions of starving people in the famine-area, because the Strong Man refused the rail-cars needed for the transport of grain in order to be ready to move his bandit soldiery to any point of "danger" within the Great Wall.

This and much more are the fruits of a year's rule by Mr. Bland's Strong Man. "But there are no bandits in Manchuria to-day" whatever may be the case in other parts of North China? Chang's plea may urge in rejoinder. Yes, there are no bandits in Manchuria to-day, because Chang is the leader of the banditti who used to infest that region of extra-mural China and those banditti are now incorporated in his picked division. Mr. Bland, surely, cannot be unaware of a fact that is nervously known to the least competent authority on the Far East. And yet not a hint of it occurs in his article on Chang, the protégé of the "Japanese hosts" who "personally-conducted" Mr. Bland on his "way through Manchuria to Korea."

LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE.

Mr. J. Bromley, secretary Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, having been nominated by the railway-men to serve on the new general council of the Trades Union Congress, has resigned his position of the executive of the National Labour Party. He has been succeeded by Mr. Jones, M.P.

INJUDICIOUS EATING.

A Common Failing.

Many people have themselves to blame for the fact that they are victims of indigestion, for the trouble is usually brought on either through over-eating, an unsuitable diet, or faulty mastication.

When the ailment becomes chronic victims sometimes fly to pre-digested foods, or purgatives. Though such things may bring temporary relief, they do not, and cannot, cure.

To eliminate indigestion we must get at the cause. Like all other organs of the body, the stomach calls upon the blood for nourishment, and if the blood is poor and thin, it calls in vain. Indigestion soon results. Build up the system, maintain a supply of pure rich blood, and you get to the root of the trouble.

That is why Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved successful in so many cases of indigestion and stomach trouble. They combat the poisons in the blood, purify and enrich it, and so enable it to restore the digestive organs to health and strength.

Just one example of the beneficial results of Dr. Williams' pink pills is here quoted. Mrs. Alice Norrie, of 5, St. James's Place, Greenwich, England, recently said—

"In November, 1920, I was very run down. For a long time I had been under the care of a doctor, but not being satisfied with his treatment, I sought other medical advice, and this doctor gave me to understand I was suffering from acute indigestion and palpitation of the heart. I had twelve bottles of medicine, but none of it did me the slightest good. I was awfully depressed. I could not eat at all, and was on milk diet."

"Then, one day I read in a newspaper about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I obtained a bottle of the pills, and after taking them for a little while the pains I had been subject to were not so violent. I found I could eat food that I dare not touch before for fear of indigestion. I continued with the pills, and every day saw an improvement. Soon I was able to eat practically anything I fancied. I am now feeling fine, and enjoy life. I am convinced it is Dr. Williams' pink pills, and them alone, which have done me so much good."

"You, too, can improve your digestion by beginning Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Any dealer can supply, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beach Street, Shanghai, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$3. for six bottles, post free."

"A free book 'What to Eat,' that gives just the information you want regarding your diet, will be sent in response to a post-card request. Write for it now."

CAMERA NEWS



Queen Marie of Roumania, Princess Ileana and Prince Nicolas. The prince is a student at Eton. His mother was an English princess and is known as a writer of fiction.



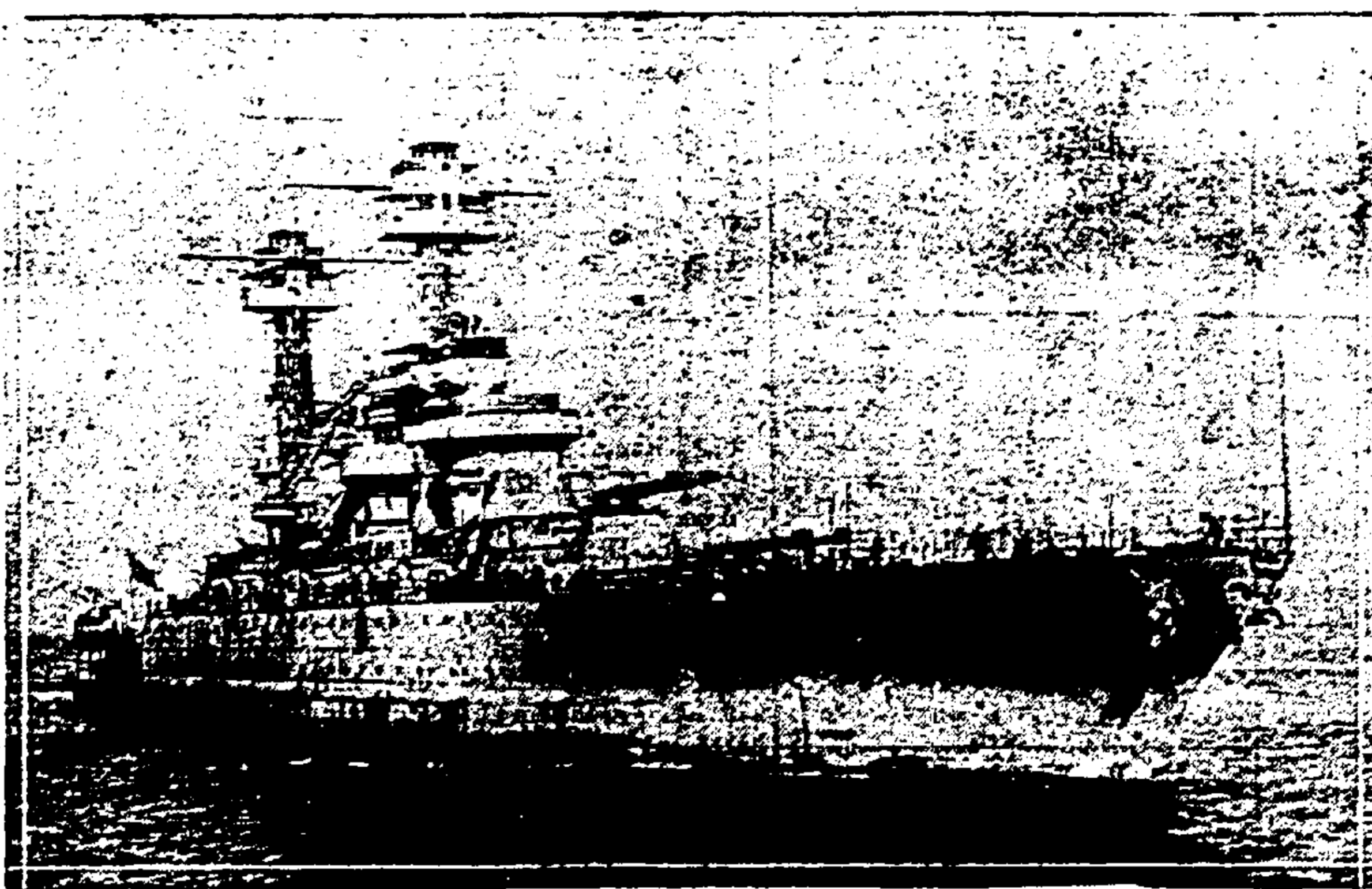
Lady Marie Evelyn Byng, wife of Lord Byng, new Governor General of Canada, has achieved considerable success as a novelist. Two of her best known works are "Barriers," and "Anna of the Marshland." She is the daughter of Sir Richard C. Moreton, son of the second Earl of Ducie.



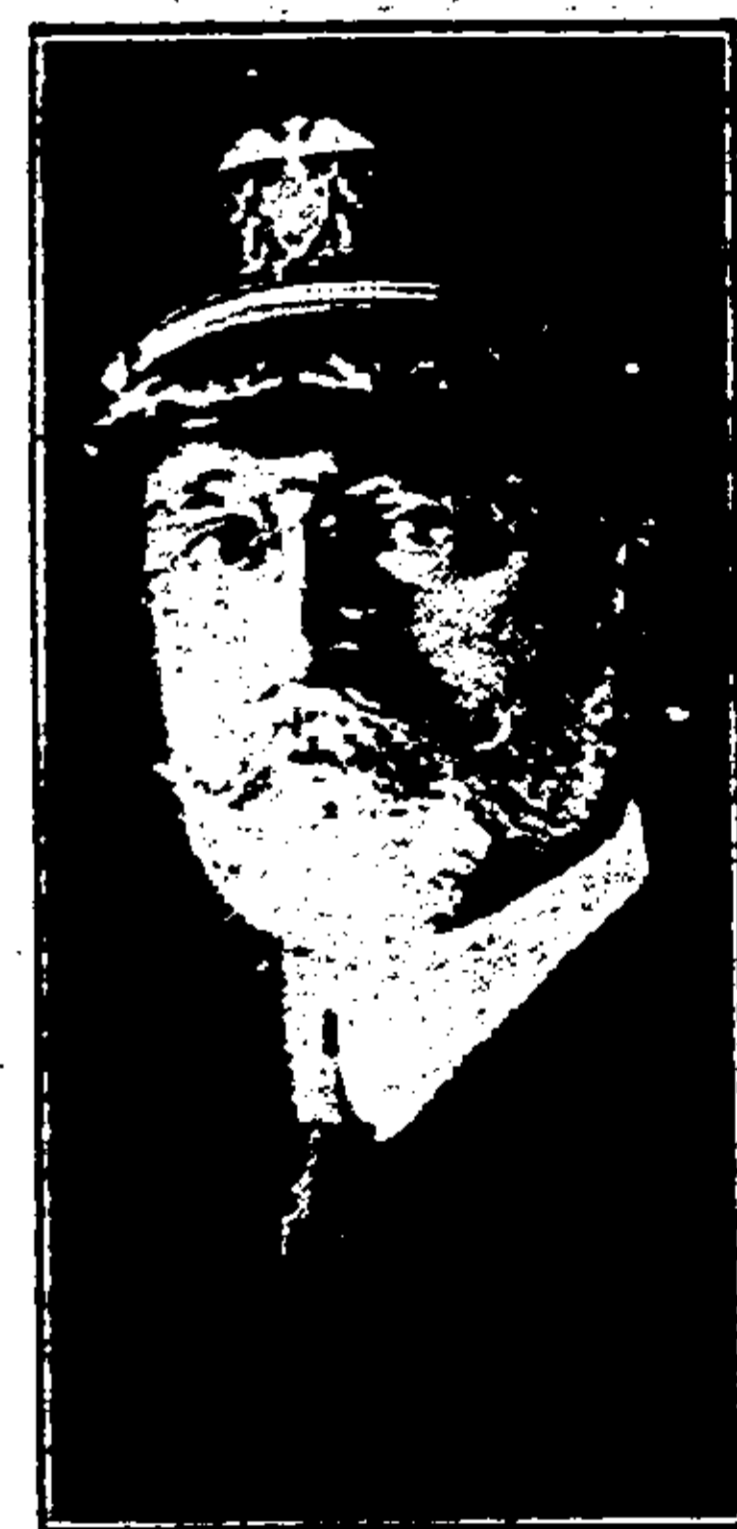
The constitution of the German republic is two years old. The anniversary was celebrated with military ceremonies. Chancellor Wirth, left, and President Ebert inspect troops.



U.S.A. Ambassador Herrick arriving to present his credentials to President Millerand.



U.S.S. Maryland is the heaviest armed ship in the world. She carries six 16 inch guns and although not the largest ship afloat, is the heaviest in armament. The "Maryland" weighs about 32,000 tons.

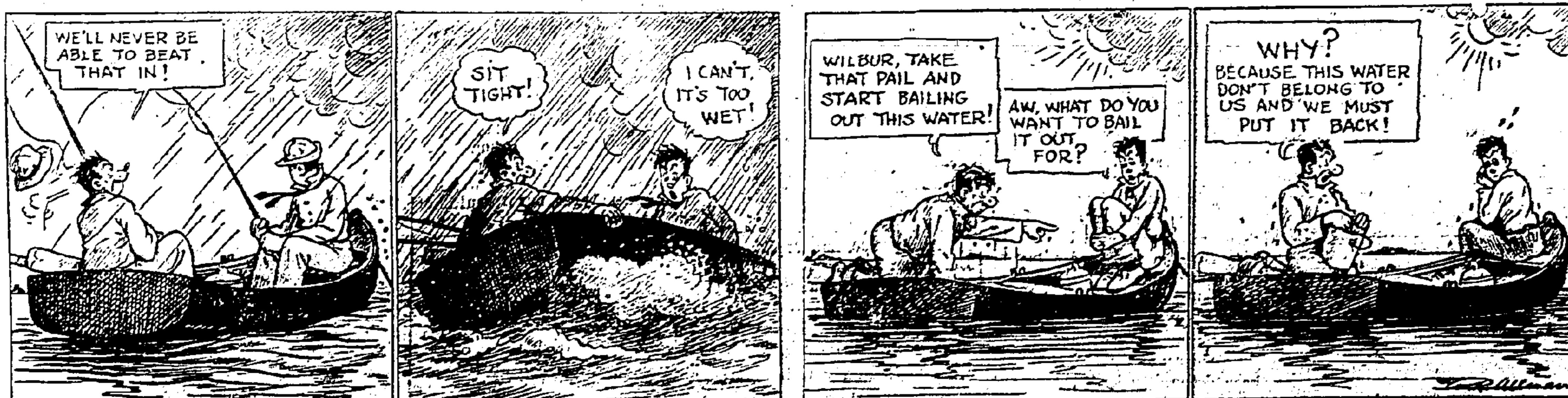


Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, new commander in chief of the Pacific fleet. Admiral Eberle formerly commanded a battleship division in the Atlantic fleet.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Wilbur Always Wants a Reason.

BY ALLMAN



YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
UP-TO-DATE
LADIES'
BLOUSESCHIC PARISIEN
STYLE

Made of

Silk Crepe
de Chine,
Plain Silk
and
VoileAssorted Colors
Assorted Sizes
YEE SANG FAT CO.

THE GYMKHANA.

A Capital Afternoon's Sport.

Favoured by fine weather the fourth gymkhana meeting drew a considerable crowd to Happy Valley on Saturday, when a capital programme was run through. As between the riders, honours were pretty well distributed. The winning steeds came from the favourite group. Among the sweepstakes the third event, the Gymkhana Stakes, was liberally patronised the first prize amounting to well over five thousand dollars.

In the sprint Mississimus Doleful was duly steered to victory by Mr. Bell-irving, while Mr. Doyle piloted Spynie to the winning post in the Class A Handicap. Out of three good starters Pawnsbop showed to advantage in the Gymkhana Stakes, leading from start to finish. Neston fulfilled expectations in the Class B Handicap, while Mr. J. M. Dondington won from a number of competitors in the intricacies of ball-and-bucket, which he negotiated in very clean style. Lighting, which has gained a place any number of times, did better on this occasion by winning the Once-Round Race; and in the concluding event, the long-distance race, the Ameer, carrying top weight, justified himself against the other well-supported candidates, Tiddleywinks and St. Anthony. Our contributor "Wireless" was distinctly successful. Out of his half-dozen selections, four were definite winners, while in another instance his first choice was a non-starter and his second choice won.

By permission of Col. Wyndham and officers, the Band of the

Wiltshires discoursed sweet music.

1.—FIVE FURLONGS RACE.

For Subscription Grifflins of both classes, any season, which have run and not won at Gymkhanas this season. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners at the Official Meeting this year and this Season's Gymkhanas allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have not won an Official Race allowed 5 lb. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. John Bell-irving's Mississimus Doleful (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Topsides's Mountain Bear (Mr. T. W. Doyle) 2
Mr. Blank's King Harry (Mr. Gibson) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. P. Kremer), Capt. E. G. Spinks Dikko (Capt. Spinks), Mr. Nemazon's Ardalan (Mr. H. Seth) and Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak's Mystic Dahlia (Mr. Sewell).
Won by one length; 3 lengths between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 10 4/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner \$10.70; Places, \$5.40, \$5.40, \$5.90.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 234 1st \$1,562.50
" 215 2nd 455.00
" 187 3rd 227.50
\$20 Tickets and Commission 320.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 165, 464, 333.
2.—THREE QUARTER MILE RACE. Class Handicap: A Class—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. T. W. Doyle's Spynie (Mr. Doyle) 1
Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 2

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 165, 464, 333.
3.—THREE QUARTER MILE RACE. Class Handicap: A Class—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. T. W. Doyle's Spynie (Mr. Doyle) 1
Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 2

Mr. Tricolore's Humorist (Mr. Kremer) 3
Also ran: Mr. H. Birkett's Fly-wheel (Mr. F. M. L. Soares).
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 36 4/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$18.90; Places \$8.40, \$8.90.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 199 1st \$3,972.00
" 241 2nd 848.40
" 680 3rd 321.70
\$20 Tickets and Commission 333.00
\$3,800.00

3.—GYMKHANA STAKES.

Value \$500. Distance—One Mile For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 8 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race Value \$500 or over or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Grifflins of both classes allowed 5 lb.

A Cup to run for five times, or as decided by the Committee, called the Gymkhana Cup, will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Race, but in the event of a Pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts, such 2 lb. to remain deducted until he wins again, when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. In the event of two or more Ponies tying with the same number of marks after Five Races have been run the owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is hereby placed at \$400, or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the Committee, not being the same day as the last race for the Stakes but within two weeks therefrom. In the event of a run off the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$200. 3rd Prize: \$100.

Mr. Ferdnand's Pawnsbop (Mr. Soares) 1
Mr. John Bell-irving's Scampersdale (Mr. Bell-irving) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3
Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.
Time: 2 mins. 08 2/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$10.40; Place \$2.50.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 299 1st \$5,876.30
" 26 2nd 1,621.50
" 680 3rd 510.00
\$20 Tickets and Commission 501.000
\$8,010.00

4.—THREE QUARTER MILE RACE. CLASS HANDICAP: B CLASS.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100.

Dr. Forsyth's Neston (Mr. Doyle) 1
Mr. Soares' Dandy Child (Mr. Soares) 2
Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer) 3
Also ran: Mr. Albert's Spoth Child (Mr. Bell-irving) Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios).
Mr. E. G. Wilkinson's Mountain Mist (Mr. Seth), Mr. J. Hanbury-Williams' Golden Syrup (Mr. Hanbury-Williams) and Mr. Blank's King Harry (Mr. Gibson).
Won by 1 of a length; two lengths between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 36 2/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$9.10; Places, \$6.60, \$7.90, \$11.50.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 20 1st \$2,151.10
" 600 2nd 712.60
" 443 3rd 356.30
\$20 Tickets and Commission 507.00
\$4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 734, 633, 654, 557 and 551.

5.—LADIES' NOMINATION: BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

Open to Members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and Mounted Troop. Each Competitor, mounted on China Pony, will have 3 or 3 Posts with Polo Balls on top, and a bucket, assigned to him.

He will ride to a post, take off ball, ride to bucket, and drop ball in, returning for each other ball in the same manner, and when all have been dropped in bucket, ride past winning post.

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 734, 633, 654, 557 and 551.

6.—ONCE ROUND RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Hongkong and not won an Official Race since 1st January, 1921, other than Races confined to Hongkong Subscription Grifflins of both Classes. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. Soares) and Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer).
Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 58 2/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$10.20; Place, \$2.30, \$19.80.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 451 1st \$2,536.10
" 50 2nd 724.60
" 239 3rd 362.30
\$20 Tickets and Commission 447.00
4,763 and 854.
4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 428 and 637.

7.—HANDICAP: ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$300. 2nd Prize: \$150. 3rd Prize: \$100.

Mr. Seth's The Ameer (Mr. Seth) 1
Mr. John Bell-irving's Tiddleywinks (Mr. Bell-irving) 2
Mr. Soares' Dandy Child (Mr. Remedios) 3

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE

Edam Cheese \$3.00 per ball
Gruyere 1.10 per lb.
Gouda (Full Cream) 1.10 " "
Australian Cheddar .85 " "
Picnic (own make) .50 " Jar
Coulommier (own make) .40 " pat

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

If a ball falls to the ground, the competitor may dismount to recover it, but no balls may be removed from post or dropped in bucket, unless he is mounted at the time, and each ball must be dealt with successfully before starting for another. Any competitor acting in such a way as to interfere with another competitor may be disqualified, and any competitor so interfered with may run again at the discretion of the Judge. Entries Free. Prizes presented to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Competitors, and Souvenirs to the Ladies Nominating same.

Mr. J. M. Dondington (nominated by Mrs. Wyndham) 1
Capt. C. S. Fisher (nominated by Miss M. Kirkpatrick) 2
Mr. A. J. Samut (nominated by Miss R. Irving) 3

Also competed: Mr. R. M. P. Beaven (Mrs. Lafrantz), Mr. J. E. H. Bibby (Mrs. F. Hall), Lt. Col. P. A. Cox (Mrs. Ross), Mr. G. A. Harriman (Mrs. B. Donnelly), Mr. J. Bell-irving (Mrs. Bell-irving), Mr. C. Sargeant (Mrs. Hammond), Mr. H. Seth (Miss Seth), Mr. G. W. Sewell (Mrs. Templeman), Capt. E. G. Spinks (Mrs. Spinks), Major Timmis (Mrs. Timmis).

Pari-mutuel: Winner, \$75.30; Places, \$20.60, \$25.10, \$21.25.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 233 1st \$2,111.50
" 100 2nd 659.00
" 349 3rd 312.50
\$20 Tickets and Commission 605.00
\$4,030.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 269, 433, 634, 410, 116, 197, 117, 67, 665, 711.

8.—ONCE ROUND RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Hongkong and not won an Official Race since 1st January, 1921, other than Races confined to Hongkong Subscription Grifflins of both Classes. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. Soares) and Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer).
Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 58 2/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$10.20; Place, \$2.30, \$19.80.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 451 1st \$2,536.10
" 50 2nd 724.60
" 239 3rd 362.30
\$20 Tickets and Commission 447.00
4,763 and 854.
4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 269, 433, 634, 410, 116, 197, 117, 67, 665, 711.

9.—ONCE ROUND RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Hongkong and not won an Official Race since 1st January, 1921, other than Races confined to Hongkong Subscription Grifflins of both Classes. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. Soares) and Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer).
Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.
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\$20 Tickets and Commission 447.00
4,763 and 854.
4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 269, 433, 634, 410, 116, 197, 117, 67, 665, 711.

10.—ONCE ROUND RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Hongkong and not won an Official Race since 1st January, 1921, other than Races confined to Hongkong Subscription Grifflins of both Classes. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. Soares) and Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer).
Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 58 2/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$10.20; Place, \$2.30, \$19.80.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 451 1st \$2,536.10
" 50 2nd 724.60
" 239 3rd 362.30
\$20 Tickets and Commission 447.00
4,763 and 854.
4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 269, 433, 634, 410, 116, 197, 117, 67, 665, 711.

11.—ONCE ROUND RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Hongkong and not won an Official Race since 1st January, 1921, other than Races confined to Hongkong Subscription Grifflins of both Classes. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. Soares) and Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer).
Won by a length; a length and a half between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 58 2/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$10.20; Place, \$2.30, \$19.80.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 451 1st \$2,536.10
" 50 2nd 724.60
" 239 3rd 362.30
\$20 Tickets and Commission 447.00
4,763 and 854.
4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 269, 433, 634, 410, 116, 197, 117, 67, 665, 711.

12.—ONCE ROUND RACE.—For all China Ponies that have run in Hongkong and not won an Official Race since 1st January, 1921, other than Races confined to Hongkong Subscription Grifflins of both Classes. Winners at this meeting barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won an official race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$250. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$75.

Mr. C. R. Thompson's Lighting (Mr. Bell-irving) 1
Mr. Ferdnand's Tuckshop (Mr. Remedios) 2
Mr. Staves' Bolshevic (Mr. Doyle) 3

Also ran: Mr. Tricolore's Quo Vadis (Mr. Soares) and Mr. H. P. White's Carpenter (Mr. Kremer).
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Ticket No. 451 1st \$2,536.10
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" 239 3rd 362.30
\$20 Tickets and Commission 447.00
4,763 and 854.
4,070.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 269, 433, 634, 410, 116, 197, 117, 67, 665, 711.

Also ran: Mr. Topsides's Mountain Bear (Mr. Soares), Dr. Forsyth's Leighton (Mr. Gibson), Mr. Saints' St. Anthony (Mr. Doyle), Mr. Tricolore's Humorist (Mr. Kremer), Mr. Dyer's Beggar King (Mr. Sutton) and Capt. C. S. Fisher's Coniston (Capt. Fisher).
Won by five lengths; two lengths between second and third.
Time: 2 mins. 44 3/5 secs.
Pari-Mutuel: Winner, \$10.50; Places, \$7.60, \$8.50, \$21.60.
Cash Sweep:
Ticket No. 218 1st \$2,559.50
" 203 2nd 825.50
" 95 3rd 412.50
\$20 Tickets and Commission 592.00
\$4,720.00

\$20 Tickets: Nos. 744, 739, 22, 1,763 and 854.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The curiously named East Lothian property, Lennox Love, where Lord and Lady Islington are staying was so called at the instance of the Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, a famous beauty, though not a frail one, of Charles II.'s time, who left it to her kinsman, Lord Blantyre, in token of her regard, requesting him to change its name from Lethington to Lennox Love to Blantyre. The mansion is an interesting one, with a great square tower 80 ft. high, and very old, and the estate cost the Duchess the then very large sum of £50,000. Lennox Love was inherited by Lord Conyngham's brother-in-law, Mr. W. A. Baird (a grandson of the last Lord Blantyre), who has let the place to Lord Islington. Incidentally, this peer is of Scottish descent, though he is usually associated with the South and takes his title from the London quarter where he has property, and so, too, is Lady Islington. The Duchess of Richmond and Lennox was the "La Belle Stuart" of history. According to Peppy, she was the greatest beauty he had ever seen, but apparently she was not very brilliant, another contemporary writer saying that it was hardly possible for a woman to have less wit and more beauty. Anyway, she was a lovely woman, as her portraits by Lely prove (there is a Lely of her at Windsor Castle), and she was proof against the blandishments of "the merry monarch," which is something to be said about a beauty of Carolean days. "La Belle Stuart" figures on several medals, and was the first Britannia of our coinage.

IF YOU WEAR TORICS

you know you have the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the vision of eyes that need glasses without using Toric lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eye. Toric lenses of any prescriptions are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co. Manufacturing and Refracting opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

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TEL. 692

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NEW YORK

J. T. SHAW

—SOLE AGENT—
HONGKONG.

ONE CAN ALWAYS BE SURE OF THAT TOUCH WHICH DISTINGUISHES THE MAN WHO IS REALLY WELL DRESSED: THE CLEANLINE, THE LOOK OF BEING FIT, SMARTLY SET UP, IF HE IS WEARING

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NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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AND

HALF HOSE

JUST ARRIVED.

We have a smart selection of Golf Hose with plain or fancy tops in light and heavy weight.

There are some pleasing designs in SOCKS, also plain colours, in CASHMERE or WORSTED for the coming season.

SEE WINDOW.

COCKTAILS.

CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH
CALDBECK'S GIN
CALDBECK'S MARTINI

Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

and

Brooke's Lemon Squash "Lemos"
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

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TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.

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MANUFACTURERS

OF
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STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.
RING UP—2236.



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THE KIND OF WATER PAINTS

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1921.

HOLIDAYS AND—LABOUR.

We in this Colony to-day enjoy a Bank Holiday, our Legislative Council having anticipated a proposal mooted at Home several years ago of instituting an "off-day" early in October. When you come to think of it, the interval between August Bank Holiday and Christmas is a pretty long one. The patron genius of Bank Holidays, "St. Lubbock," known in the Peerage as Lord Avebury, lately passed on his way to the Great Unknown without this new holiday being added to the calendar in the Old Country. Perhaps it is only a question of time. Meanwhile we here are free to enjoy ourselves to-day, excepting newspaper men, who, however, benefit to the extent of earlier publication. In such an atmosphere the reader will be disposed to call a truce to politics and other grave matters for a few hours. These will come back upon us speedily enough, for to-morrow a conference fateful for Ireland and the Empire opens in London. But there was a function on Saturday at once picturesque and significant in its kind upon which a few words may well be said, notwithstanding that it relates to labour, from which we are taking a respite to-day.

Activity among Chinese workers has been very noticeable in recent months, and now the Chinese women workers have acquired the sense of combination, for at the Eastern Cinema Theatre, Wanchai, the female employees of the Canton Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. formally inaugurated the Women's Industrial Union. The organisers evidently had an eye to effect, for at both main entrances stood charmingly-attired young damsels, each wearing a beautiful cloth badge, who bowed to each of the numerous arrivals, many of them representatives of some hundred or more guilds of the Colony. Generally speaking there was a business-like air, too, about the proceedings, once the lengthy ceremonies had been disposed of. The meeting was conducted by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, these being "a woman and a girl," as the report tells us—possibly the prospective Margaret Bondfield and Mary Macarthur of the Chinese labour movement. In the North, also, the spirit of female emancipation is showing itself, and in a social sphere less accessible, perhaps, to such influences, for it has been decided to admit girl students to Peking university, which has thus preceded Cambridge in the admission of women.

Some people are perhaps disposed to look askance at the greater latitude allowed to Chinese labour by the Legislative Council, as the result of which unions and guilds have sprung up apace, including one for girls employed at knitting factories. It is certainly a sign of the times when China's women start organising. Not that this is their first essay in public activity. The women of Canton have lately been agitating for political rights. In that instance the other sex was inclined to be hostile, as might have been expected even in the progressive South after woman's long subjugation in China. Not so on Saturday, when a male delegate acclaimed the new union, spoke of the equality of the sexes, and referred to the value of unions in helping to form public opinion. These are noteworthy symptoms in the development of Chinese social life, and if the movement continues along the sane lines that marked Saturday's meeting little objection can be found with the organisation of an industrious and thrifty body of workers. It is worth noting that the male delegate advised the Women's Industrial Union to seek the co-operation of the Chinese Y. W. C. A.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Colony's Finances.

In view of the Government's one-time fear that the revenue of the current year would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure, residents will have learned with considerable pleasure that up to the end of the first six months the Government had worked at a profit of \$1,339,170. There can be no question that the recent increases in the stamp duties and the increase of duty on tobacco and intoxicating liquors has greatly assisted in bringing about this result. Assuming that the Government receives as much revenue in the second half of the year as it did in the first half, then the total income for the year will be some \$300,000 in excess of what was originally estimated. When one considers the falling revenue from the opium monopoly this result is all the more creditable. The Government spent less during the first half of the year than it expected to do and over \$600,000 less than it did in the first six months of 1920. It was estimated in last autumn's budget that the expenditure during 1921 would be over \$17,000,000, but the Government has only spent \$6,431,324 so far, so that it is keeping well within its limits. It may just be that the second half of the year will call for greater expenditure, a belief which is borne out by the fact that although it was anticipated to spend nearly five million dollars on Public Works Extraordinary only just over three quarters of a million has so far been spent. Within a few weeks from now we shall be having another Budget meeting at which the Public of the Colony will be given a more detailed statement than can be made here from the facts at our disposal, but it is fairly safe to hazard, judging from the balance sheet to date, that there will be no further taxation of any kind proposed for the forthcoming year—unless, of course, the Government has big schemes to launch of which nothing has yet been heard. It has been demonstrated, we think, that the Government did well to listen to the public protest which was made at the time when it was proposed to increase the assessment rate, for even without the revenue which would have accrued from that source it has been able to carry on at a profit, thanks to the extra money it is now receiving from stamps and other sources.

A Holiday Note.

To-day is a public holiday and there will possibly be few who would wish to read anything very serious, although the above note deals with a serious question, without doubt. The week-end has been one of delightful weather, bright and sunny with cool and temperate breezes. Hongkong is, just now, in her most likeable mood—mid-way between the season of oppressive heat and the season in which the dwellers in Kowloon huddle on the ferries in top-coats and wish for the return of the summer. 'Tis strange how quick we are to forget old discomforts when wishing to be rid of new, but the past week and more has witnessed an almost perfect balance between heat and cold, for which we are all possibly grateful. Antifany of us turned countrywards we doubtless noticed (as did the writer) that the second crop of paddy is fast ripening—in fact the ground is already being cleared in one or two well-favoured corners. We shall soon see our New Territories cropped of their present pleasing greenness, giving place to broken stubble-land. Given good conditions during the next week or so, our village folk will have completed quite an average year. The first crop was badly laid by heavy storms and at one time it seemed as though the second crop would have suffered considerable damage from excessive rains. But the dry spell of late has greatly remedied matters and there should be few disappointed husbandmen when the final tote is made. We in town are more concerned with trade reports and conditions and in this connection there is not a little optimism that the winter season will prove to be a much better one than the summer. Retail shops are looking forward to brisker business—to the season of good cheer. And so it might be viewed that the little respite the Colony has had to-day has been but a breathing space prelude to an unbroken spell of almost three months' arduous and profitable business. The weather was

DAY BY DAY.

DRESS DOES NOT MAKE A MAN, BUT IT OFTEN MAKES A SUCCESSFUL ONE. WHAT ALL MEN SHOULD AVOID IS THE "SHABBY GENTLEMAN." NO MAN EVER GETS OVER IT. YOU HAD BETTER BE IN RAGS.—Lord Beaconsfield.

The Musicals arranged to take place at the Helena May Institute on October 30th is unavoidably postponed.

We are asked to remind the members of the Helena May Institute that there will be a Tea Dance at the Institute on Thursday the 13th October, and another Tea Dance on Thursday the 27th October. Tables should be booked in advance.

Dr. C.C. Wang returned to the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Silver State after having attended the Dedication of the Peking Union Medical College and the Medical Conference, as the delegate of the Hongkong Chinese Medical Association.

The management of the World Theatre will screen the great patriotic picture "The Symbol of Sacrifice" this afternoon at 4.30 sharp and also on Friday 14th, Saturday 15th and Monday 17th, at 5 p.m. Owing to the great length of this picture these matinees start much earlier than the usual times for matinees. Russian and Hungarian dances by Mr. & Mrs. Gordon at to-morrow's matinee at 4.30 p.m.

A distinguished personage now staying in the Colony is Dr. Tuffier, the eminent French surgeon who represented France at the opening of the Rockefeller Medical College at Peking. During the war Dr. Tuffier was in charge of the surgical side of the Health Department of the Army and his name is associated with the rapid progress that has been achieved in surgical science in Europe. He is moreover a member of the Military Academy.

The small boy who was remanded last week on a charge of false pretences after sentence had been passed on an associate, was this morning sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell after a record had been submitted testifying to the fact that a previous conviction had been registered in May last for a similar offence. On that occasion the defendant's father signed a bond of \$100 to guarantee his good behaviour, and an order was accordingly made by Mr. Lindell that the old man who is now in the country should be penalised on this recognizance.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong from the Manila Observatory.
10.20 a.m. October 10. Cyclone or typhoon W of the Bonin Islands moving NNE or N.E.

THE FAMINE FUND.

"Telegraph" List Closed.

In accordance with our previous announcement we closed our list on behalf of the Russian Famine victims on Saturday, when we were enabled to make public the fact that we had received several further contributions.

The amount we have already acknowledged is \$754 and we have received the following additions:—
"Z"
Messrs Ho Fook & Co. \$10
bringing up the total received to \$769.00.

At the current rate of exchange this will purchase over £100—a result by no means to be despised. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to our readers who supported us in this appeal—an appeal we made solely because there had been no other local effort and because we were asked to do so. In the light of the news received by cable during the past few days, by which it will have been learned that the international effort to assist the starving inhabitants of Russia is to be intensified, it is perhaps possible that some greater local effort will be made.

good to us; let us hope that it presages the steady shine of the sun of business prosperity until we once more adjourn to take our ease at Christmas.

BATHING FATALITY.

Warder Drowned at Repulse Bay.

Thomas Duckworth, a young warder of Victoria Goal, was yesterday drowned while bathing at Repulse Bay.

The deceased was with a party of other warders and friends who were bathing from a launch. Duckworth was misled by his friends and when a search of the surrounding waters was made his body was picked up from seven feet of water. Artificial respiration was applied by Dr. Harston who was on the scene, but without avail. The body was subsequently removed to the West Point Mortuary. It is surmised that deceased was seized with sudden cramp.

The deceased, who was only 22 years of age, is a native of Coventry. He joined the staff of the Victoria Goal in 1920, and was well-liked by his associates. The funeral takes place this evening, the procession passing the Monument at 5.45 o'clock.

AQUATICS.

United Athletic Club's First Sports.

The Victoria Recreation Club was daily decorated with flags and bunting on Saturday afternoon when the United Athletic Club held their aquatic sports. Saturday's was the first of what is intended to be a yearly affair and the success which the organizers achieved augurs well for athletic functions of the kind in future. The gymkhana on Saturday militated against a big attendance of spectators, but those present enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

Keen rivalry was manifested in the different races and close finishes were witnessed in several of them. The most exciting event was the team race between members, in which A. Botelho's team, who were favoured by a lead secured by E. Hamilton at the start, won in easy style. The other team would have stood a better chance if they had substituted their first man by D. Laing instead of allotting the last place to the latter. The long plunge was most interesting. There were five competitors, each man being given three tries. F. Schuepel secured a distance of 53 feet ten inches in the first try, beating the others by a comfortable margin. Great improvements were effected by the other competitors in the subsequent tries, particularly L. R. Duncan whose distance in the last try gave him the first place. The entrants for the ladies' races were not as numerous as was expected but what was lacking in number was made up in the enthusiasm of the swimmers. The programme ended with a keenly-contested water polo match between the United Athletic Club and the United Services which resulted in a win for the former by three goals to one.

The prizes were presented to the successful contestants at the conclusion of the sports by Mrs W. J. Carroll, Mr. A. H. Carroll, Chairman, thanked the prize donors, the committee of the V.R.C. for the use of their bath and the officials, especially Mr. R. C. Witcheil whose excellent judgment in working out the handicaps won general admiration. When the meeting was first suggested, said Mr. Carroll, some people threw cold water on the scheme but, as the results would show, the committee had rightly adhered to their conception.

Mrs. Carroll was presented with a shower bouquet in a silver vase by Miss C. Smith and accorded hearty cheers.

The following are the prize winners:—

Four lengths handicap: 1, J. Kent; 2, K. Mason.
Long B. plunge: 1, L. R. Duncan, distance 56'6"; 2, F. Schuepel, distance 53'10".
Two lengths handicap (girls): 1, Daisy Witcheil; 2, C. Smith.
100 yards championship: 1, D. Liang; 2, C. Logan.
Two lengths handicap (boys): 1, May; 2, W. Urquhart.
Two lengths handicap (members): 1, L. R. Duncan; 2, R. K. Valentine.
Two lengths handicap (girls): 1, Daisy Witcheil; 2, Ruby Chin.
Team race (members): The winning team consisted of A. Botelho, E. Raiton, R. K. Valentine, L. R. Duncan and J. Kent.

100 yards handicap (V.R.C. members): 1, E. Busschert; 2, J. V. Ramsay.
The officials were: Judges and Committee, Messrs G. T. May, V. Summers, T. Meek, J. Beach, F. Schuepel, C. H. Blake, D. D. Urquhart, D. Laing and J. C. Finch. Referee, Mr. W. J. Carroll. Starter, Mr. R. C. Witcheil.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Silver State Arrives.

The Admiral Line's steamer Silver State, which on its maiden voyage established a record of nine days, eighteen hours and thirty-five minutes between Puget Sound and Yokohama, arrived in Hongkong early yesterday morning with a big passenger list. Sixty-one cabin and 400 steerage passengers disembarked.

From the United States the Silver State brought a quantity of flour, paper and salmon. The Silver State on her maiden voyage made record time with the shipment of silk from Hongkong to New York, it was said on the big ship.

The passengers were pleased with the new innovations which the new liner provides to make ocean travel most comfortable. Each cabin is fitted with instantaneous electric heat controlled merely by turning a switch, thermos bottles for the hot and cold weather, instantaneous fire alarm system and disappearing iron beds. The decks are enclosed with heavy glass so that even in rough weather the passengers can without any discomfort walk the decks without a coat.

On the upper and after deck the ship is fitted with a well-lighted writing room with a stenographer in charge. Across the spacious lobby is the tea room decorated in homelike fashion with potted ferns and other plants. The wide decks afford space for a golf meter which allows the golfer to keep in constant training even while travelling.

Mr. R. Dawson, Hongkong banker, was a passenger on the Silver State.

Mr. James A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Peking, returned to Shanghai by the Silver State. Mr. Thomas some thirty years ago organized the British-American Tobacco Company, of which he is now a director. On this trip to the United States he, with other representative bankers, gathered to consult regarding a Consortium loan to China.

Mr. Pau Tong, who boarded the ship at Shanghai is on his way to Macao on business. Mr. Tong is a civil engineer graduate of the Boston School of Technology.

Major-General Crozier of the United States Army, who during the World War was Chief of Ordnance, is making a world tour and has already spent a year in the Orient. He disembarked at Shanghai to travel up the Yangtze River.

The Silver State will return from Manila on October 26 and sail two days later for Seattle. Mr. Gay W. Parsons, vice-president of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, is among the passengers bound for Manila.

Large Flour Cargo.

The Dutch steamer Tjibondari, of the Java Pacific line, arrived at Hongkong this morning with a large cargo of American flour. According to ship's documents the vessel carries a total of 4,043 tons of flour for Hongkong delivery. There are also 58 tons of general lines from San Francisco and northern ports.

Karmala Arrives From London.

The P. and O. steamer Karmala arrived at Hongkong yesterday from London and other European ports with passengers, cargo and the Home mail of September 8. The number of bags of mail landed was 297, from England, and waypoints. The cargo brought for this port was a bigger one than has been carried on a mail ship for some time. The manifest shows a total of 1,078 tons of general lines for Hongkong, while 2,565 tons are listed for Shanghai and Japan.

Of the 143 passengers on the ship upon arrival here, 77 were first and 59 second-cabin.

Lieut. Commander Lawrenson, R.N.R., is returning to Shanghai on the Karmala to resume a private position on the China Coast.

Members of the indoor staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs are travelling on the Karmala to Shanghai. They are—Messrs. R. D. Mansfield, H. E. Pretejohn, L. A. Lyall and L. H. Lawford.

Mr. F. Palmer, the British representative to sit on the commission investigating the possibilities of a harbour at Shanghai is a passenger from London, where he is now in private practise. Mr. Palmer was formerly engineer-in-chief to the Port of Calcutta Authority and consulting-engineer to the Port of London Authority, to which he was chief engineer from 1909 to 1913.

Mr. T. Harrington, of the British Consular Service, arrived at Hongkong with his wife and children to take up a post on the China Coast.

"AUNT MARY" DUNN.

Funeral services for "Aunt Mary" Dunn, coloured, who was said to have been 110 years old, recently held at her home in Jacksonville, Ind. She was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, and belonged as a slave to Benjamin Wilhite.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Ay, we're aye learning. Just yesterday morning I was sitting on our verandah having a nice quiet smoke and thinking to myself how ill bottled stout agreed wi' me the morning after. Janet, she was having her weekly trim at the pot plants, suicking here and uprooting there and giving them a general barber all round. Incidentally I discovered what aye makes my shears so rusty.

Well, as I was saying, there was me mooning away and wondering whether Eno's could be trusted at that time o' day and casting round generally for some other modern substitute for castor oil when my attention was attracted by the wee yin drawing lines wi' a nubble o' chalk on our verandah floor. I just couldn't make out at first what she was after but I could see wi' half an eye that it wasna' the ordinary common or garden peevors [Anglice Hop Scotch] like the lassies used to make in my young days. It was a kinda' harem-scarem-looking diagram by the time she'd got through and for the moment I feared that the pavement artist work would catch our gardener's eye and then there would be the devil to pay. But Janet she never let on, from which I jalousied that she'd seen the play before.

Man, I'll admit, as I sat there watching the performance, that I was quite taken up wi' it, and in the process clean forgot my plans regarding the internal administration of palliatives for a distressed tummy and an overcoated tongue. The wee yin saw I was kind o' curious-like and started in right away to elucidate. This cubist looking drawing, it appeared, was the ground work (no joke intended) of a game she called Aero-plane Hop Scotch. No "peevors," for my grand-dochter, her being

educated yon know at the Diocesan Girls' School. Ay, Aero-plane Hop Scotch, as proper and Englisht as ye like. A nice bit game though, och ay, but awfu' heating as Janet said ten minutes after when the youthful aviator was ordered down to earth again and ordered to put the hair out of her eyes, and her hankie and no' the back of her hand's the proper thing to wipe your face wi'. Just so. I thought it wouldn't be long before her aeroplane began to show engine trouble. But it was a new one on me, yon kind o' peevors. No, that I'm ever likely to try it, ye ken. I wonder now who it is that invents yon sort o' thing. The whole subject of kid's games opens, so to speak, a wide field for speculation. Looking at Chinese youngsters playing in the streets, I've often observed a likeness to the very games I used to play myself as a boy. Have they a common origin or do they come naturally to kids who have nothing but stones and leaves and twigs—Nature's toys—to play wi'. Then again how is it that all children's games come in their due season. What is it that causes peevors follow kites, for instance, or girls [hoops] come after cat and hat? Wools wi' us had their vogue just as surely as Hollow'een and Hogmanay produced guisards. Maybe Mr. Peasum Rambler, him that knows so much, could give us an inkling as regards the regular frequency wi' which phenomena of the kind makes itself apparent? But I'll warn him, if he does and uses the word "Scots" once, when it doesn't refer to man or woman, I'll grease the topmost Telegraph ed of a game she called Aero-plane Hop Scotch. No "peevors," for my grand-dochter, her being

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
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"PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "TITAN" 23rd Oct. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "RHESUS" 8th Nov. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "MENTOR" 15th Nov. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "MACHAON" 22nd Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EUMAEUS" 12th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "TELEMACHUS" 18th Oct. Rotterdam & Liverpool
 "ANTIOCHUS" 1st Nov. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "PELEUS" 10th Nov. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAUS" 1st Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "IXION" 22nd Nov. do do do do
 "TALTHYBIUS" 13th Dec. do do do do

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"EURYMACHUS" 14th October. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. for Singapore & London
 "MENTOR" 30th Oct. for Shanghai
 "MENTOR" 15th Nov. for Singapore & London

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 4)
LITVINOFF'S REPLY.

London, Oct. 8.
 Litvinoff has replied to the British Note protesting against
 Bolshevik intrigues against British interests in Asia, saying that
 the charges are based merely on imaginary facts unchecked. Loose
 information is obtained from dubious sources and it is quite obvious
 that all reports of speeches and utterances quoted in the British
 Note have been invented, forged and falsified. He adds that the
 Soviet feels sure that the British Foreign Office has been misled by
 a gang of professional forgers and swindlers. Since the conclusion
 of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the Soviet has had no dealing
 with any Indian revolutionaries and strict instructions have been
 issued to Soviet representatives in Asia to refrain from anti-British
 propaganda. The Note complains that the attitude of the British
 Government has lately been far from friendly towards Russia. It
 declares that when the British Government shows a readiness to
 adjust differences in a business-like way it will find a ready
 response by the Soviet. The reply otherwise follows the lines of
 Berzin's statement, cabled on September 26th.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

Simla, Oct. 8.

The general staff in a review states that difficulty is being
 experienced owing to the fact that there are at present no civil
 police capable of maintaining order in Malabar after the military
 has restored order. Consequently the troops have been reinforced,
 including a battalion of Gurkhas and a battalion from Burma with
 howitzers, wireless, motor transport and mule sections. The infantry
 was specially selected for its experience in jungle work.

CONSIGNEES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBÉ,
DAIREN & SHANGHAI.The Company's Steamship
"ALTAI MARU."

having arrived from the above
 ports. Consignees of Cargo
 are hereby notified that their
 goods are being landed and placed
 at their risk in the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
 where delivery can be obtained
 as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th
Oct., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be
 left in the Godowns for examina-
 tion by the Consignees' repre-
 sentative and the Company's
 Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
 Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday
 and Saturday. All claims must
 be presented within Ten days of
 the steamer's arrival here, after
 which date they cannot be re-
 cognized. No claim will be ad-
 mitted after the goods have left
 the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via
KOBÉ AND NAGASAKI.The Company's Steamship
"SEATTLE MARU"

having arrived from the above
 ports. Consignees of Cargo
 are hereby notified that their
 goods are being landed and placed
 at their risk in the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
 where delivery can be obtained
 as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th
Oct., 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be
 left in the Godowns for examina-
 tion by the Consignees' repre-
 sentative and the Company's
 Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
 Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednes-
 day and Saturday. All Claims
 must be presented within Ten
 days of the steamer's arrival here,
 after which date they cannot be
 recognized. No claim will be
 admitted after the goods have
 left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship
"SILVER STATE"

having arrived from Seattle,
 Wash., via ports, on 9th inst.,
 consignees are hereby notified
 that their cargo is being landed at
 their risk into the Godowns of
 The Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos.
 1 & 2 Dundas Street, Yaumati,
 and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
 duce an Import permit signed by
 the Superintendent of Imports
 and Exports, Hongkong, before
 Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 cargo is to be left in the Godowns
 where it will be examined at 10
 a.m. on 15th inst. by the Co's
 Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
 Douglas.

All claims must be presented
 within thirty days of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 cannot be recognized. No claim
 will be recognized after the goods
 have left the Godowns, and cargo
 undelivered on and after 17th
 inst., will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignatures immediately.PACIFIC S.S. CO.,
United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents.THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor, Union Building.

Hongkong, 8th Oct., 1921.

WORLD RECONSTRUC-
TION.Dr. Hodgkin's Third
Lecture.

His Excellency the Governor
 presided over a very large audi-
 ence in the Theatre Royal last
 night when Dr. H. T. Hodgkin,
 M.B., M.A., delivered the third of a
 series of lectures on world recon-
 struction, taking as his subject "The
 Salvaging of Civilisation." Dr.
 Hodgkin on the platform were the
 Bishop of Victoria and the Rev.
 J. Kirk Macdonald.

The meeting opened with the
 singing of the hymn "Fight the
 Good Fight" and the Lord's Prayer.
 In his previous addresses Dr.
 Hodgkin has spoken under the
 general title of "The
 Christian Revolution" and has
 emphasised the necessity of
 thinking boldly about the
 problems of the world—social,
 economic, national and inter-
 national. He said that they need-
 ed the spirit of revolution, which
 he thought was the Christian
 spirit and not the methods of re-
 volution. He showed that the
 methods of revolution were not
 only unfortunate but disastrous
 in seeking for real reconstruction
 of human life.

Dr. Hodgkin said he desired to
 turn their thoughts from the social
 and economic questions they had
 looked at and apply some of their
 thoughts to the international prob-
 lem. He asked, were they not
 drifting? Was there not a danger
 that after the tremendous efforts,
 the superhuman efforts, that had
 been put forth in the last few
 years, mental, spiritual, as well
 physical exhaustion was leading
 them to expect a certain drift in
 human affairs? They drifted until
 perhaps they found themselves,
 God forbid, in almost as terrible
 a position as they were in before
 the war.

a situation, than they were faced
with in August 1914.

The Disarmament Conference.

Dealing with the problem to be
 faced next month by the Disarma-
 ment Conference in Washington,
 Dr. Hodgkin referred to the
 great strain of what
 he described as the insurance
 policy and said that humanity look-
 ed with hopeful, wistful eyes to
 this Conference and longed that
 through this means, or some other
 means, they might be able to see
 light upon this very great problem
 in human affairs. But after all,
 the economic side was small com-
 pared with the moral and intel-
 lectual side. All their best in-
 stincts called out for some sort of
 policy which might help to bring
 the world to a better understand-
 ing.

Asking where they should see
 light, Dr. Hodgkin replied the first
 answer which sprang to their
 minds was in the League of
 Nations. It was not enough to
 have a League of Nations; they
 must try to apply the real mean-
 ing of the teaching and spirit of
 Jesus to human life.

Unlimited Exploitation.

Dr. Hodgkin proceeded to point out
 the three dangers to international
 life which the League of Nations
 was certain to meet and where
 something more than the League
 of Nations was yet required. The
 first was the danger of unlimited
 exploitation. He used the word
 exploitation in the sense of men
 using other men, or thinking of
 using other men, merely as a
 means to their own enrichment or
 to their own advantage. Wherever
 a man was used by another for
 some purpose which neglected
 that man as an end in himself, as
 worthy of respect and the utmost
 consideration, he was used in a
 way which the Christian ideal claim-
 ed to be fundamentally wrong, and
 where they did things which were
 fundamentally wrong they were in
 danger of breaking up human
 society. Exploitation, so far as it
 affected national life, was exploita-
 tion of the weaker or backward
 races by the stronger races.

Sectionalism.

The second direction in which it
 seemed to him there was a danger
 in our international life was
 sectionalism. Mr. Chamberlain
 sometime before the Boer War
 asked the people to think imperi-
 ally. Dr. Hodgkin wondered if the
 time had not come now to begin

to think internationally. The Lea-
 gue of Nations had the great ad-
 vantage that it made them think
 of things international from the
 point of view of the whole world.
 If they were really to learn to
 think from the world point of view
 rather than simply from the point
 of view of a particular unit in the
 world, whatever that unit might
 be, they wanted something more—
 something that would bring into
 this idea that the League of Na-
 tions put before them a moral
 enthusiasm, a passion, not simply
 what they might call an academic
 discussion of things from a world
 point of view. The League of
 Nations was before them as a
 practical thing and what they
 should try to do was to make it
 what they thought it ought to be.
 It seemed to him that in our in-
 ternational life we had to learn how
 to live together, how to draw
 together in the same spirit.

Cynicism.

The third danger was that of
 cynicism, the danger of their
 simply concluding that they could
 not make any real progress in
 human affairs. He felt that even
 behind the League of Nations, or
 in connection with it, there was a
 certain danger—it might be among
 the common people or it might be
 among the diplomats—that
 after all they could not
 expect very much from it. It
 seemed to him that in the League
 of Nations they wanted to begin
 to think in very big terms about
 its possibilities.

As he had said before, they
 wanted a revival of religion. The
 revival of religion must appeal to
 the minds of men. It was no good
 if it was going to shut them off
 they must think. It must be a re-
 ligion which liberated men's minds
 and enabled them to face all the
 facts with great certainty. It
 must be a social religion—a re-
 ligion that would show them how
 to forgive their brother next door
 and the far more difficult task of
 forgiving nations. It was a
 great step but they must learn to
 take it if civilisation was to be
 saved and unless they were to go
 on plunging the world into
 war after war and seeing
 it all come down like a
 pack of cards. It must be a de-
 mocratic religion—a religion that
 meant something to every common
 man and woman. There was not
 a single person, he was convinced,
 whose personality did not count in
 this great endeavour. (Applause).

The Spirit of Unity.

His Excellency the Governor, in
 expressing thanks to Dr. Hodgkin
 for his eloquent address, said the
 lecturer had pointed out, as he
 thought, the one remedy for the
 present deplorable state of civilisa-
 tion, and that was the necessity
 of cultivating the spirit of unity,
 of sympathy and love between not
 only individuals but nations. He
 thought it must be confessed that
 the results of the last year had
 not at present shown that the work
 of the League of Nations was
 likely to have any very immediate
 effect in forwarding the cause of
 the reconstruction of civilisation
 which had been damaged by the
 war, but he thought the explana-
 tion of that was that it had not
 sufficient driving power because it
 had been represented by too many
 as the toy of statesmen and diplo-
 mats. If the League of Nations
 was to be a success—many people
 said it could not be but many hoped
 it could and would be—it must have
 the driving power of the people
 of all countries behind it. For
 the League of Nations to become
 a living thing it was necessary for
 all of them to put aside the hard
 feelings of the past and cultivate
 a spirit of sympathy and love
 between nations. If they could
 extend the spirit which made the
 British Empire, what it is to inter-
 national affairs he should not
 despair of seeing the League of
 Nations a practical entity and the
 saviour of civilisation. (Applause).
 The singing of the hymn "O God
 Our Help in Ages Past" and the
 pronouncement of the blessing by
 the Bishop brought the meeting
 to an end.

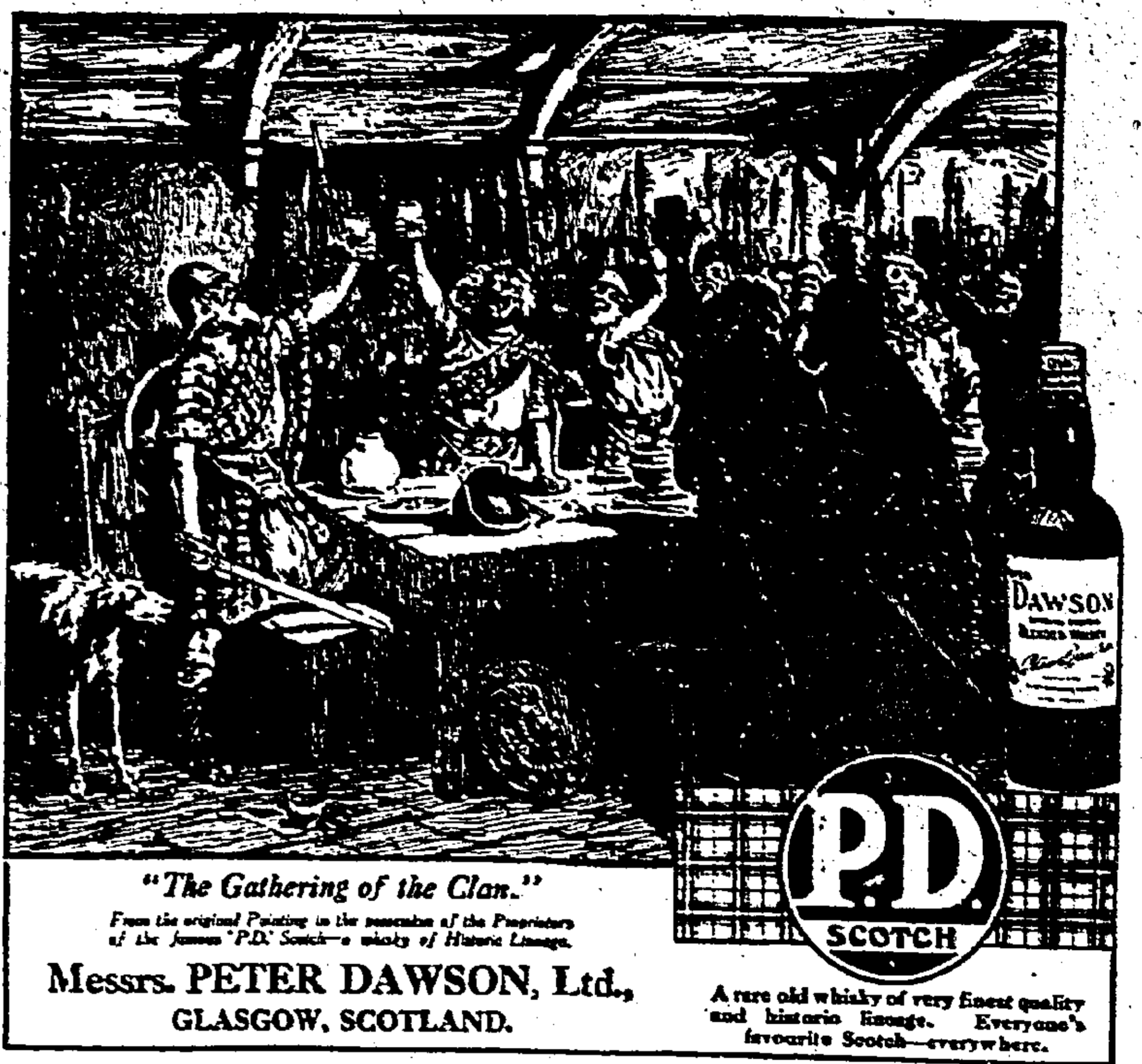
WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Barrister at Clerkenwell County
 Court—The Peace Treaty is even
 more difficult to follow than the
 Rents Act.

It was stated at Bow County
 Court that when a woman lodger
 was reproved about her language
 she replied, "England is the land
 of free speech."

Heard at Bow County Court—
 She has been very spite-
 ful to you lately, I believe?
 Woman—Yes, she even photo-
 graphed my new costume and
 bought one like it the following
 week.

Mother at Kingston—I could
 not send her to school before be-
 cause she had a pigsty on her
 eye.



"The Gathering of the Clan."
 From the original painting in the possession of the President
 of the James "P.D." Scotch Whisky of Historic Language.

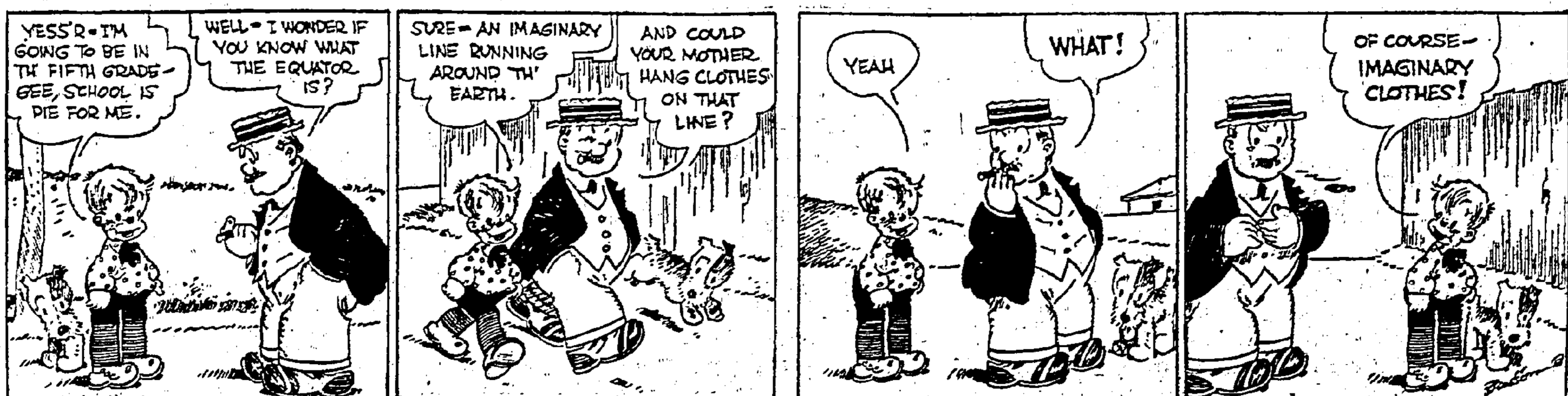
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GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

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 and historic lineage. Everyone's
 favourite Scotch—everywhere.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & SUMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KHIVA	9,000	15th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,400	30th Oct.	Spain, Colombo & B'way
SARDINIA	6,600	29th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,000	12th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYLUS 13,600 15th Oct. Singapore only.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	18th Oct.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday
ST. ALBANS	4,500	14th Nov.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KARMALA	9,000	11 Oct. noon	Shanghai, Kobe, Y'ham.
TORILLA	5,300	11 Oct. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	26th Oct.	Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passes measuring out more than 24 ft. X 1 ft. X 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

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22, Des Voeux Road Central.

Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Callings Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.KAMO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITU MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.
MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.
KAMAKURA MARU ... Beginning of December.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIEKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.
DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th October.
DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.NEW YORK via SUEZ.
RANGOON MARU ... End of October.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape, KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
AKITA MARU ... Monday, 17th Oct.CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
BESTEN MARU ... Saturday, 15th Oct.
TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Oct.NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAMAKURA MARU (Callings Nagasaki) Tuesday, 11th Oct.
KIRIN MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Wednesday, 12th Oct.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Tjileboet	Java	in port	13th Oct.	Shanghai, Japan
Haidis	Java	17th Oct.	22nd Oct.	Batavia via Belawan Deli

Tjiliwong	Amoy, Shanghai	28th Oct.	31st Oct.	Java
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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING:

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

Saleier	Java	18th Oct.	24th Oct.	San Francisco via Manila.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE"

Sailing about 8th November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 7th November.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 22nd October. Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong
---------	------------------	-----------------

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
Genoa, London & Rotterdam	City of Pekin 29th Oct.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	City of Delhi 12th Nov.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

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General Agents.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	20th October.
"GLENIFFER"	22nd October.
M.V. "GLENGYLE"	10th November.
"GLENOGLE"	20th November.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	17th Oct.	GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	7th Nov.	LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG.
"GLENIFFER"	23rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Takang	Tues.	11th Oct. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta via Laisang	Tues.	11th Oct. at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Mingsang	Wed.	12th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHAI & T'iau via S'ow Hopsang	Wed.	12th Oct. at noon.
MANILA	Fri.	14th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Tues.	18th Oct. at noon.
KOBE via Shanghai	Namsang	Sun. 23rd Oct. at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS". Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Laisang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 11th Oct., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Shantung	11th Oct. at noon.
TIENSIN	Kiukiang	12th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	13th Oct. at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	15th Oct. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from H'kong via S'ow.

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Hongkong Oct. 10, 1921.

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For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	W. C. Pacamore	TUES., 11th Oct. at 3 p.m.
Hailong	W. Cooper	TUES., 18th Oct. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

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S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 15th Oct.

For Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 26th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—

No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central.

K. SUZUKI,

Second Floor of Princes Building. Tel. No. 2206. Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LIVERPOOL-CANADA RECORD.

The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* has beaten all records achieved by any liner crossing between Liverpool and Canada, having made the round voyage in 15 days 9 hours 35 minutes.

GLASGOW TONNAGE DECLINE. The present tonnage register at Glasgow shows an enormous decline since pre-war days, the difference in net tonnage between 1914 and 1920 being 616,000. Last year 75 vessels were struck off, 45 having been sold, and only 66 not all of them new ships, were added.

SWEDEN SELLING LINERS.

One of Sweden's largest shipping companies—the Johnson Line—has requested Government authorisation to sell abroad four of its liners with an aggregate tonnage of 24,400, stating that its present steamship activity brings nothing but loss, and that it therefore intends to purchase and use motor-ships exclusively.

COMMONWEALTH LINER ON FIRE. The Commonwealth and Dominion liner *Port Augusta* arrived at Capetown on fire. The fire broke out while she was in the South Atlantic, in bunkers containing coal loaded at New York and Rotterdam. It is believed that the Continental coal is responsible. The stokers worked in six-hour shifts under terrible conditions. The smoke and sulphur fumes spread almost throughout the ship, and the crew were driven from the fore-castle. The cargo is a valuable one.

SMALLER SHIPS.

One of the most unsatisfactory features of the shipbuilding position, as revealed by Lloyd's Register statistics, seems to have escaped the commentators. It is the steady diminution in the number of bigger ships. In the table which gives the sizes of vessels under construction it is shown on comparison with the preceding quarter that the number of the bigger type of ships is decreasing. The inference is, of course, that as these ships are being completed, our liner companies, which are primarily concerned with vessels of this class, are not seeking to replace them. At present the biggest ship building is under 30,000 tons, and both this and others slightly smaller are likely to disappear from the list in the near future.

IMPROVEMENT IN JAPANESE SHIPPING.

According to a recent investigation by a shipping concern in Kobe, the number of tied-up vessels in Japanese ports decreased during the first half of September. The figures returned of recent date show that the total of 116 vessels tied up in Japanese ports amounted to 32 of 132,451 tons deadweight in iron and steel vessels and 35 of 34,205 tons deadweight in wooden vessels, which is a decrease of nine in steel or iron vessels and of 34 in wooden vessels. Most of these released vessels, as may be seen in the foregoing figures, are wooden crafts of smaller type. It is expected that so far as such larger vessels are left idle, no bright prospect will dawn on Japanese shipping circles, but at least it is believed that the increasing release of these smaller crafts is an indication of coming activity in the shipping situation.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

A fresh explanation of the disappearance of a number of sailing ships off the coasts of Virginia and New Jersey in recent months is furnished by a special correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, who is engaged in delving into the secrets of the smuggling trade. He asserts that the ships were engaged in liquor smuggling, and that, after unloading their cargoes of liquor, they were deliberately cast away because they were unable to return to port. Ever since the first revelations of the extent of the smuggling traffic along the Atlantic coast, shipping circles have wondered how it was that the smugglers' craft could leave the Bahamas or Bermuda and return without proper clearance papers from another port. The correspondent states that the profits of the trade are so large that it has paid to buy old schooners and other sailing craft and to sink them after their cargoes have been landed, the crews rowing ashore with a story of disaster. In some cases, it is added, the captains and crews divided the proceeds of the sale of their cargoes among themselves on landing, and refused to give it up, their employers having no remedy, as to prosecute them would disclose their complicity in the smuggling.

